



Work started Monday on renovation of the existing campus television facilities and for construction of a new production studio on the parking lot south of the present building. Plans call for extensive remodeling including the installation of new air conditioning and heating.

## Reagan wanting to cut aid to students

By Helen Cordes

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—Making good on promises to try to restructure and cut back on federal education programs, the Reagan administration wants to reduce its support for education by 20 percent by 1982, and in the process sharply decrease financial aid to disadvantaged, minority, and middle-income students.

Those are the highlights of budget recommendations made by Office of Management and Budget chief David Stockman in a confidential preview obtained by the Washington Post.

THE PREVIEW, distributed to members of congressional budget and appropriations committees, advocates undoing much of the Middle Income Student Assistance Act—a measure that took the Carter administration two years to navigate through Congress—and replacing most college programs with two huge block grants.

One legislator, Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Education-Labor committee, vowed to "use his last breath" to defeat the budget cuts, says one of the congressman's aides.

Specifically, Stockman wants to consolidate some 57 school aid programs into two "block grants," which would be given to state and local authorities with few strings attached. The local politicians could spend the education grants largely as they saw fit.

VIRTUALLY all the special aid programs for low-income and minority students would be included in the block grants. Among the programs are \$3 billion in Title I aid, \$1 billion in handicapped student aid (which held pay for making campuses architecturally accessible to disabled students), and money to help desegregation bilingual education and school libraries programs.

Millions of other students will be touched by Stockman's recommended cuts in Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL), National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) and Pell Grant (formerly Basic Educational Opportunity Grants) financial aid backing.

Under the Stockman plan, in which the government underwrites loans to students and parents at low interest rates, money would be provided only after remaining sources of aid were accounted for in determining a student's need.

THE GOVERNMENT would also drop "in-school interest subsidies." Under the current system, students repay loans for tuition at nine percent interest rates, while the government pays the difference between nine percent and the regular interest rates bank charge other customers.

If the Stockman plan is approved, students and parents will have to pay the regular market interest rates on the

loans, which currently is close to 20 percent.

Stockman, whose suggestions reportedly will be incorporated in President Reagan's budget proposal to Congress, also wants to cut entirely federal support of NDSLs. Now the four percent loans are awarded to students when the students' schools agree to put up 10 percent of the money needed. The government would then put up the remaining 90 percent at favorable interest rates.

BUT STOCKMAN wants the federal government to phase out its supports of NDSLs in 25 percent increments over the next four years.

Finally, Stockman wants 286,000 students cut from the Pell Grant program in both 1981 and 1982.

The Carter administration's Middle Income Student Assistance Act made students from families that earn more than \$15,000 eligible for Pell Grants for the first time just recently, in the 1979-80 academic year.

STOCKMAN, HOWEVER, would make many of those students ineligible again by restricting Pell Grants to students from families making less than \$25,000 a year, which is now the national median family income.

All three of the student aid programs Stockman wants cut are already the subject of legislation proposed by the Carter administration. Carter's final education budget, released just days before the Reagan inauguration, asked for a \$600 million cut in the GSL program, for a \$100 million cut in NDSLs, and for dropping the maximum Pell Grant from \$1900 to \$1260 per student per academic year.

Those relatively modest proposals moved lobbyist Steve Leifman of the Coalition of Independent College and University Students to predict that "a lot of students could be wiped out" if the proposals passed.

NOW EDUCATORS are additionally worried that the virtually-certain passage of Reagan's favored tuition tax credits financial aid approach will put impossible strains on the federal education budget that Stockman wants to cut further.

Complains William Wilken, executive director of the National Association of State Boards of Education, "the Reagan program looks like reverse Robin Hood: taking from the poor, disadvantaged and handicapped students and giving chiefly to the well-to-do through tuition tax credits."

Other Washington college lobbyists are concerned that the block grant approach advocated in the Stockman plan would weaken political support for specific programs, and make them vulnerable to gradually being withdrawn.

Budget chief Stockman anticipated opposition, and attached to each of his proposals a speculation on "Probable Reaction." He expected that civil rights groups would be especially "disquieted" by his plan.

## Confidence vote results due soon

Faculty members cast ballots earlier this week on their confidence in three college administrators.

The vote, called for by the MSSC-NEA, was on faculty members' confidence in Dr. Donald Darnton, college president; Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs; and Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs. Ballots were to have been cast by Tuesday. Ballot distribution, collection, and tabulation is being handled by James D. Hardy, certified public accountant.

This is the second step of action taken by Southern's NEA from the three-part plan that was approved during a meeting on Jan. 28. The first step was to be placement of an advertisement in the Joplin Globe and the distribution of literature.

This step was only partially completed since the NEA would not conform to the Globe's advertising policy.

Step three will be the release of the final totals of the vote of confidence to the faculty and the Board of Regents.

"The ballots must be postmarked by Feb. 17, if they are to be accepted and counted," said Rochelle Boehning, president of the Missouri Southern Chapter of NEA. "I am hoping that I will receive the results of the vote in the week following the 17th."

AS A MEANS of educating the faculty, Missouri Southern's NEA distributed sample ballots to each faculty member. The instructions stated, "This is a vote of

confidence similar to those held in recent years at the University of Missouri-Columbia and Central State (Edmond, Okla.). It is a way to measure the effectiveness of the people involved."

The instructions also pointed out that the ballots would be tabulated by Hardy and the results would be transmitted to Boehning for distribution.

During the Missouri Southern NEA meeting that was held Feb. 10 some members voiced opinions that they thought the vote of confidence was an attack on the personalities of the people in question.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS that was involved in a vote of confidence in the administration on another campus pointed out that a vote of confidence gives the faculty the opportunity to express their individual opinions of how well the performance of the people in question have met their expectation for the immediate past.

During the meeting Boehning requested that the members discuss if they should continue on their scheduled plan of action.

A group of four or five members felt that President Darnton should be removed from the ballot because he had not been on this campus long enough to be properly judged. They also felt that it was not the performance of the President that should be questioned but the performances of the past years of Vice Presidents Floyd Belk and Paul Shipman.

MEMBERS IN FAVOR of leaving President Darnton on the ballot stated that if his name were removed it would weaken the position of Missouri Southern's NEA. They also said that President Darnton was invited to speak at the meeting to give his personal reasons why he felt Missouri Southern's NEA should postpone the vote of confidence and he declined.

These members also felt that President Darnton was not properly representing the college in the area of budget requests.

"I personally believe that if President Darnton would have told the members his reasons he thought the vote of confidence should be postponed in person it might have had an effect on the outcome," said Boehning.

AT THE CONCLUSION of the meeting the members voted unanimously in favor of continuing their plan of action.

During the course of the meeting some members voiced disapproval of some of the literature that was distributed around campus concerning the problems of the administration. Some of the members thought it was not in the best interests of Missouri Southern's NEA to distribute this type of information in the wording that was chosen.

"I think we did upset a few people with the information and some of our people were quite upset," said Boehning. "But after the release of this information we also received some new memberships."

## Nursing program gets high marks

Southern's associate degree in nursing program recently was awarded maximum accreditation by the National League of Nursing. The accreditation was the result of a two-year self-evaluation involving the entire nursing faculty.

Betty Ipock, director of the program, explained that the self-evaluation involved "going over the program's past, its current format, and what lies in the future." The end result was a two volume report that was sent to the NLN. Two representatives from the NLN came to Joplin, looked over the facilities and format of the program, and reached the decision that it was worthy of accreditation.

The NLN accreditation council stated that Southern has a program "that is top quality, flexible, and progressive,

meeting the changing needs of the society of serves through sound educational methods and a humanistic approach."

Nursing faculty members involved in the self-evaluation, in addition to Ipock, were Retha Ketchum, Marilyn Jacobs, Doris Elgin, Mary Ross, and Grace Ayton. Linda McGuirk is the senior secretary for the nursing faculty and Julie Junkins is her assistant.

Receiving the accreditation will be beneficial to graduates of the program. Ipock explained that "graduates from an NLN accredited program are accepted more readily into health care facilities and the armed forces."

Currently there are 28 students in the first year of the program and 24 in their second. In 1964 when the program first started there were only 14 students. Since

the program began, 88 percent of its students finish it successfully.

Those students who decide to become registered nurses must pass the State Board of Nursing examination. Southern recently received a letter from the board complimenting the program on its students' high rate of success.

Receiving the maximum eight year-year accreditation is considered an honor. Most colleges receive a two or four-year accreditation. In eight years the associate degree program will have to submit another self-evaluation report, but it is expected that not as much work will be involved.

Ipock is pleased with the accreditation and said, "I consider this appropriate recognition for a great program in an excellent college."

By Sharon Caughlin

Charles Plumb, a former Vietnamese prisoner of war, spoke to a group of area high school student leaders and faculty yesterday in Taylor Auditorium. A graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, Plumb spoke on 'negative attitudes towards life' and how to overcome these feelings by having a positive attitude towards life.

PLUMB WAS SHOT down during his 76th combat mission over North Vietnam. At this time he had been serving aboard the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk as a flight officer. He relived the disastrous crash of the aircraft on that fateful day for the audience telling how he and his partner Gary Anderson had to eject themselves from the plane to escape death. They landed in enemy territory and were immediately seized and taken prisoners.

Plumb told of his six years as a prisoner of war and described such details as the Torture Rooms. He described these rooms as having walls built to muffle human screams and such methods of torture as the "rope trick" and "fanbelt technique" which tore and twisted his body as a way of obtaining information. He was tortured endlessly upon first being captured. The Vietnamese were trying to find out from him what the next American bombing target would be.

Plumb also told of the ingenuity and creativity the United States prisoners used to outsmart their captors. He recalled one instance when he was so abused from torture that he decided to tell the Vietnamese a lie concerning where the next bombing target was. "I told them

the Americans planned on bombing the Hanoi Brewery and they believed this story!" he laughed. "Of course they found out in time that this was a lie but we were actually too embarrassed to reproach us or even torture us for having outsmarted them," he remembered. After that episode of trickery he was placed in a cell where he spent the following six years. Plumb described this cell as 8 feet in width and 8 feet in length. He recalled that he could walk forward three steps, to the side three steps, and then back three steps.

HAVING ALWAYS been very active, he found this life of solitary confinement very hard to accustom himself to. "At least," he added, "I was no longer being tortured." Plumb told of how he and other Americans were reduced to basics—physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually. To survive such accommodations and degradations, he and other POWs had a motto among themselves: Keep the Faith Baby!

These American men also had three main devotions they shared among themselves: faith, commitment to their country, and pride. This was a common bond between the men and helped them to survive.

After telling of his imprisonment, Plumb went on to relate how his story of survival and the techniques used by each of the American prisoners to survive their conditions can be used by people to overcome problems faced in every day living. "Faith, discipline and pride," he stressed, "nurture each other and are the main components of survival, for us in Vietnam and for you today."



# ACT profiles freshman class and finds likes, dislikes

By Sharon Coughlin

A recent profile of the freshmen entering Missouri Southern this past fall reveals that compared to the national and state levels of scores, Southern freshmen were slightly lower.

In the areas of English, mathematics, social studies, natural sciences, and composite scores on the American College Testing program (ACT), freshmen consistently scored lower, averaging a 1.1 percent deficiency. The national composite ACT score was 18.9; the state score was 18.8; and Southern freshmen had 17.8.

CONTRASTING with the ACT scores, high school grade point average was considerably higher than the national or state levels. In all areas of study, the high school grades of incoming freshmen for fall 1980 were consistently higher, mainly in the area of English. Southern freshmen had an average grade point of 3.18 as compared to the state average of 3.11 and the national average of 3.09.

The study also reveals that freshmen with planned educational majors prefer

the field of business and commerce. In fact, freshmen statewide as well as nationally choose this area over other areas. Nationally 19 percent chose the field; 21 percent state students chose it; and 27 percent of Southern freshmen prefer it. Education ranked second with 12 percent locally, nine percent for the state, and nine percent nationally.

Health professions ranked third among freshman preferences at 11 percent. Computer sciences ranked fourth at seven percent; fine and applied arts was fifth at six percent; social sciences ranked sixth at five percent; and engineering, communications, and community service tied for seventh place at four percent each.

FOLLOWING IN ORDER were: Agriculture, three percent; architecture, biological sciences, and trade and industrial technology, at two percent each; general education, mathematics, and humanities at one percent each. There were no choices either nationally, statewide, or locally to be measurable in foreign language, physical science, or home economics. This means that fewer than one percent chose these fields. Some

10 percent of Southern's freshman class are as yet undecided as to their major.

In the area of educational degree aspirations, 53 percent desire a bachelor's degree. This compares to 48 percent of state freshmen and 44 percent nationally. Some 15 percent of this year's freshman class at Southern plan one or two years of graduate study, 13 percent desire a two-year college degree; 11 percent desire a professional level degree, and only two plan to pursue the vocational or technical program of two years or less.

In the area of special educational interests, 37 percent of the freshmen wish to participate in independent study programs; 23 percent in freshman honors courses; 18 percent will pursue study in a foreign country; and five percent will participate in ROTC.

SOME 22 PERCENT expected to receive advanced placement in English, 20 percent in mathematics, 23 percent in social studies, and 17 percent in natural sciences. Some 41 percent were interested in credit by examination in English, 34 percent in mathematics, 35 percent in

social studies, and 25 percent in natural sciences.

Extracurricular activities rated high among Southern freshmen this year. The most popular activity indicated was interest in participating in a special interest group (27 percent); some 24 percent indicated a desire for radio and television, and the same percentage was interested in social fraternities and sororities. Interest in departmental clubs was expressed by 17 percent of the freshmen; community or campus service, 11 percent; publications, 11 percent; Student Government, 14 percent; religious organizations, 12 percent; drama or theatre, six percent; debate and vocal music, five percent. Racial or ethnic groups ranked 10th with four percent, and only three percent indicated an interest in instrumental music.

Locally 71 percent of Southern freshmen expected to apply for financial aid throughout the year. This figure rated second to the state expectation of 77 percent. At the national level the percentage was 64.

THE PROFILE SHOWS that most freshmen are from middle income

families; 25 percent came from a family income bracket of \$9,000-\$14,999; 24 percent from a family income of \$20,000; and 18 percent from a \$15,000-\$19,000 income bracket.

Missouri Southern remains a largely commuter college, with 76 freshmen coming from Parkwood High School, 45 from Memorial High School, both in Joplin; 44 from Carthage; 35 from Webb City; 27 from Carl Junction; 23 from Neosho; 18 from Nevada; 13 from Jasper; 10 from each East Newton and McAuley; 9 from Diamond; 8 from Mt. Vernon, Searcy, and Seneca; and 7 from Miller, Monett, and Pierce City; 6 from El Dorado Springs and Stockton; and 5 from McDonald county.

Only 30 freshmen are from out of state, including 10 from Kansas, one from New York, one from Maryland, one from Illinois, one from Mississippi, two from Louisiana, two from Texas, four from Arkansas, four from Oklahoma, one from Arizona, one from California, one from Nebraska, and one from Minnesota.

## Debaters continue to win at major college tourneys

Missouri Southern debate teams took second and fourth places in competition last weekend at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Mitch Savage, sophomore from Tulsa, and Julie Storm, freshman from Webb City, placed second, defeating Southeastern Missouri State University in octo finals.

SOME 32 COLLEGES and universities from nine states competed. The Savage-Storm team defeated the University of Oklahoma in quarterfinals, Oklahoma Christian in semi-finals, and lost to Northeastern Oklahoma in finals. Savage placed third in debate speaking, and Storm placed fifth.

Terri Bays, freshman from Tulsa, and Aria Beck, Joplin freshman, defeated Oklahoma Christian College in octo finals but lost to Central State in the finals.

Southern debaters also fared well in a tournament the previous weekend at Southwestern College. Some 16 colleges and universities from 12 states participated. Savage-Storm placed second, being defeated by Central State in finals. Bays-Beck placed fourth after losing to Oklahoma Christian College. Bays-Beck defeated the identical team a week later.

DICK FINTON, debate coach, described the team of Savage-Storm as outstanding in their win-loss record of 85 percent. He adds that this is the best record of any junior team in the district including Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas.

"They are clearly recognized," he said, "as the top team with a record of winning five tournaments and placing second in five others. Storm and Savage have the ability to be the first national champions for Southern in speech and debate."

The Speech and Debate National Junior Division Tournament will be held in Kansas City in March.

SAVAGE AND STORM receive high respect and admiration from every team which meets them, according to Finton.

"Their debate techniques and cooperation are extraordinary," he added that there is very little he ever has to tell them because they are very prepared through their hard work and initiative.

The team of Bays and Beck are also recognized as an outstanding team even with their inexperience. They are complimented by other teams and coaches for their accomplishments. "With a little hard work," said Finton, "Southern will have two teams seeded in the national tournament in Kansas City."

Finton would like Missouri Southern to be aware of the debate team and of the team's national recognition. The team does not compete only with other small colleges but with every school including the major universities.

"THERE IS A LOT of hard work involved in being a good debater," said Finton. "Not only must a student be accomplished in researching, writing cases, and knowing how to speak, but he must be dedicated and take pride in himself, the college and the team. This entails giving up many weekends since there are trips to tournaments, leaving on Thursday afternoon and returning late Sunday night. The trips they take consist of eating a lot of hamburgers, travelling around, debating during the day, and a lot of late night travelling in order to return home."

Finton continued: "There is extremely high pressure on the students to maintain their grades as well as to maintain their team, and go into each round of debate and defeat the competition. Many times the team will debate anywhere from 12 to 16 solid hours. This causes much mental strain and fatigue. It stands to reason that these students are very dedicated to winning."

The debate squad will travel to Maryville this coming weekend for a tournament at Northwest Missouri State University. Bays and Beck will be competing in this round, but Storm and Savage will remain at home to rest.

## Veterans: You can get tutorial help

By Brent Hoskins

Many students often feel that they can benefit from the aid of a tutor but change their mind because of the cost. Veterans are fortunate in that they can receive tutoring services that are paid for by the Veterans Administration.

The VA will pay an instructor who is tutoring a veteran an hourly rate of \$4.00. The maximum amount that they may earn is \$76.00 a month and \$911 for the academic school year for each student.

They are required to tutor veterans on a one-to-one basis only. Tutors who have received a bachelor's degree or better will be paid a higher rate.

Veteran students here at Southern who are being tutored are required to keep a record of the days and times they meet with their tutors. Each month they submit the time to Andrew Weis with the Office of Veterans Affairs. Weis recommends that the tutor should also keep a record of his time.

"The beneficial effect of a tutor is lost if

you do not get an early enough in the semester," said Weis. He explained that "if a student waits until the last part of the semester and finds that he needs help to do well on his examinations, hiring a tutor will not help much."

Last semester about 15 of the nearly 250 veterans who attend Southern took advantage of these tutorial services. It is hoped that this semester more veterans will take advantage of the opportunity. The services do not effect veterans' G.I. Bill educational benefits in any way.

## 8 March job interviews scheduled

The placement office has announced eight interviews scheduled for March.

The dates and the companies interviewing are:

March 3—Leggett and Platt, Inc., interviewing for staff accountant.

March 5—State merit system—talking to students about state merit system opportunities.

March 11—Armour-Dial, interviewing all business majors for sales.

March 13—Wal-Mart, interviewing all

business majors for manager trainee.

March 17—A.B. Dick Co., interviewing for a marketing position in the Joplin area. Computer background would be helpful.

March 20—Social Security Administration, providing information on job opportunities with the federal government. Will talk with any interested seniors.

March 25—Southwestern Bell, interviewing all business, math, computer science, and communications majors.

March 27—Lee's Summit Public Schools, interviewing all education majors.

To be eligible for interviews persons must be a graduate of the college or a May, 1981, graduate and must have credentials on file with the placement office.

Interviews are conducted in the placement office, room 207, Billingsly Student Center. An appointment is required.

## Child care center subject of survey

Plans for a statistical survey to determine the need for a child care center at Missouri Southern will be discussed at the second meeting of SAGE (Students Achieving Greater Education). The meeting is to be held at noon on Monday, March 2, in room 313 of Billingsly Student Center.

Some business majors in the club will conduct the survey as part of a class project. Random sampling will be used to insure a statistically sound report.

"We need to know what the needs are

before we go any further with plans for the center," said Mrs. Myrna Dolence, one of the advisors of the group.

Dr. Brian Babbitt from the psychology department will be speaker at the meeting. He will discuss child care.

Mrs. Dolence says that anyone is welcomed to visit to office, HEARTS 114E, to discuss personal interests concerning the group.

One main goal of SAGE is to function as a support group for non-traditional

students who have family, work, and school priorities that can lead to adjustments.

"Whether they are members or not and feel they fit into the group, I'd be glad to be responsible for helping organize some special interest groups for any ideas they might have."

"Whatever their interests are, be it gourmet cooking, a chess club, a discussion group, if they need help setting it up, I urge them to come see me," Mrs. Dolence said.

## Teenager deals with alcohol problem

By Steve Womack

Dave—who wished only to use his first name—lost his job, his apartment, and the respect of his family. He lost all this due to alcohol.

Dave is one of the five out of 10 teenagers who "use" alcohol. "I've lost two jobs, crashed two cars, and have been in countless fights with my parents," says Dave. "I can blame it all on my drinking habits."

Dave, 19, has been kicked out of his house three or four times.

"If I hadn't had any friends to stay with, I don't know where I would be now," said Dave.

"I had a good job three months ago. I

was making more money than my father. The main problem was that I would spend all my money, after bills, to support my habit of booze and drugs," said Dave.

"I worked 60 hours a week in a machine shop, and I had to take drugs, like speed, to keep me going. Sixty hours was just too much for me to handle day in and day out," he said.

Dave never had any trouble getting booze or drugs. "My next-door neighbor would get me all the beer or hard liquor I wanted," Dave said he "could get all the drugs he wanted from his neighbor or at work."

"The guys at work would all pitch in after hours and buy cases of beer and

drink until it was all gone," he said.

"My front teeth are fake," said Dave. "One night I spilled a beer on a guy at a party and he punched my three top front teeth out."

Dave regrets wasting all his money on partying and other expenses like crashing cars.

"I was running out of options pretty damn fast," he said. "I finally had no other choice but to join the army."

There are other options for the teen alcoholic and his family. The Ozark Mental Health Center has counselors for people like Dave and his family.

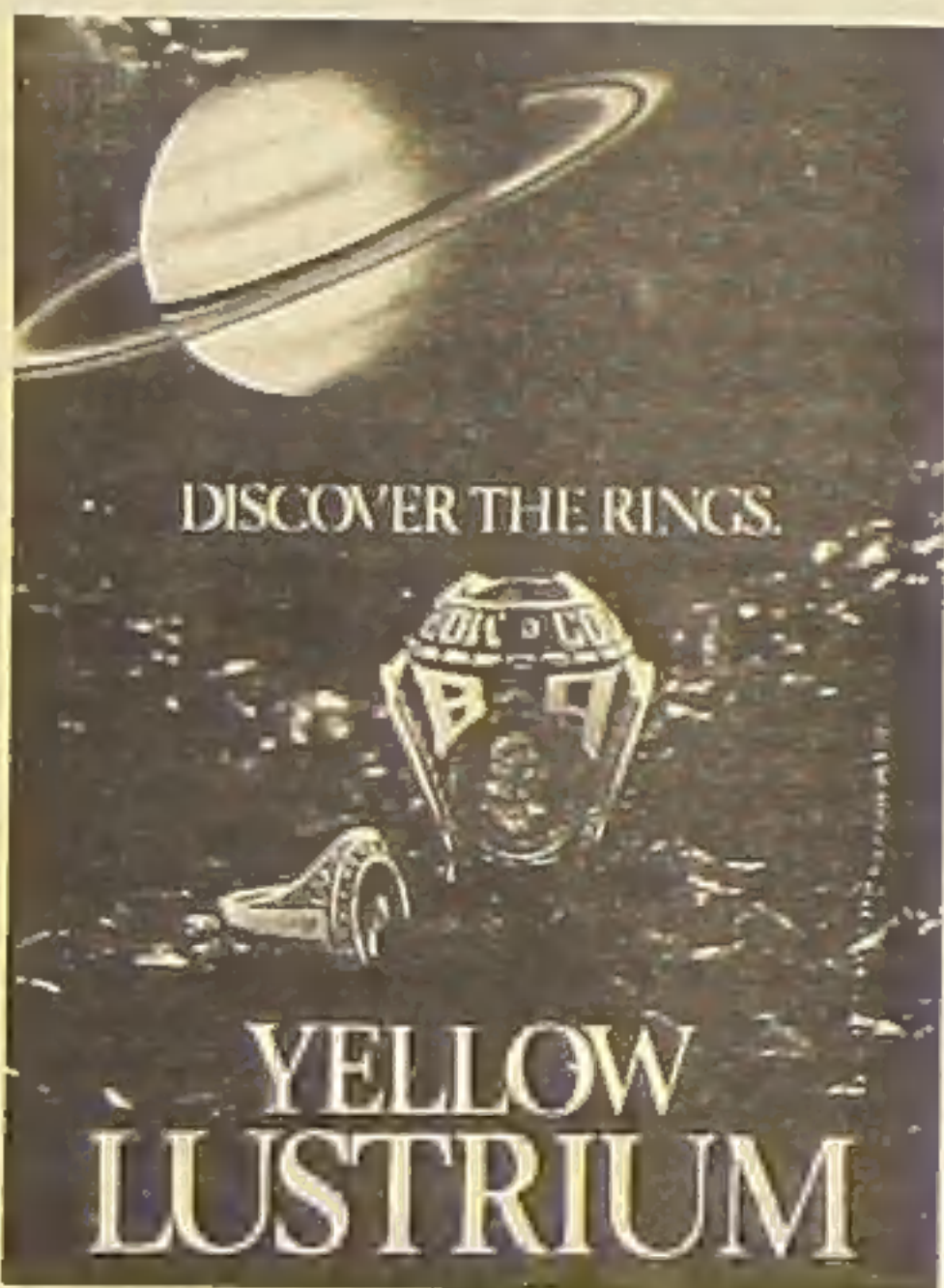
"I took the easy path," Dave said, "but now the road back is twice as long, and it's all up hill."

## Weis gives reminder on loans

A reminder to students has been issued by Andy Weis, coordinator of Veterans Affairs, concerning short-term loans.

"Students with financial short-term

loans should make arrangements to pay by Feb. 27," according to Weis. Students who anticipate the possibility of not being able to pay should contact the financial aid office immediately.



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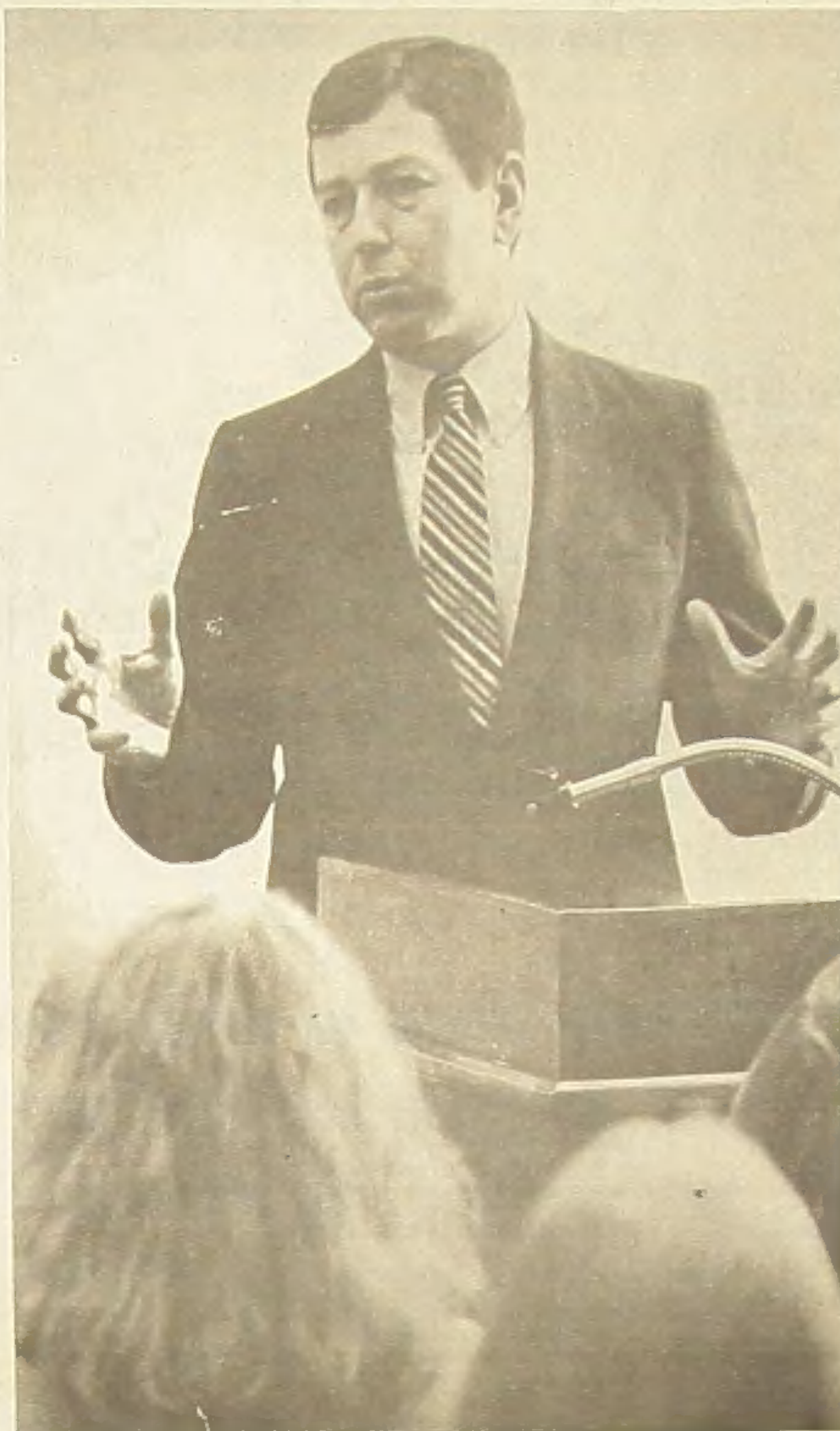
MARCH 2 NOON

ROOM 313 BSC



## Kelly, Ashcroft speak here

Attorney General John Ashcroft (right) and former FBI director Clarence Kelly spoke to Missouri Southern students as a part of Crime Prevention Week, a statewide event. Before speaking both Kelly and the attorney general received a tour of the Regional Crime Lab located on the Missouri Southern campus. Both men in their talks stressed the need for community participation in the prevention of crime.



## Prosecuting attorney discusses his job

By Bob Hicks

Do you ever wonder about the crime rate in this area? What kind of crime is committed most in this part of the country?

According to Jasper County prosecuting attorney William J. Fleischaker, the county crime rate had been on the decline. However, "the hard economic times have created a sudden turnabout, and I'm certain that in the past six months the crime rate has shown a fairly substantial increase."

Fleischaker also said that the crime rate will probably continue to rise until times get better economically.

In Jasper County, burglaries and thefts of property are the most frequently seen crimes with drug offenses second. Of the persons involved in these crimes the majority are between 17 and 25 years old, and this appears to be true on a national scale.

The job of prosecuting attorney has several aspects. One of them is purely administrative. The prosecutor must make sure that all cases are prepared by the date that has been set for him in court, and all witnesses must be there at the right time. Fleischaker is assisted in trials and making policy decisions by four assistant prosecutors.

The other part of the job is the actual legal work. "Generally we have court appearances scheduled in the morning. We don't try a case every day but we do have some kind of hearing almost every day. Sometimes it will be a parole violation, and sometimes a sentencing hearing, something like that, that all require a court appearance."

Besides actual court appearances, many other things must be done. Throughout the day different law enforcement agencies will bring reports of criminal activity to the prosecutor's of-

fice and a decision has to be made whether or not to charge an offense and, if so, what offense to charge.

Fleischaker also has served as public defender and believes this experience has helped him in the transition to prosecuting attorney.

"On the practical side, from having spoken with and defended a number of people who've been in trouble with the legal system, you get some insight as to how they think and that's always helpful in trying to solve cases; if you can out-think the criminal a little bit. In addition, any time you can anticipate what your opponent is going to do, it's helpful."

The prosecutor's job can be made much easier with quality law enforcement officers working with him. Fleischaker said he believes there is a direct effect between the salaries that law enforcement officers receive and the quality of service you get. He doesn't believe that law enforcement officials are being paid enough to keep up with inflation, and many are lost to private industry.

He added that the people who are coming out of law enforcement academies now are well trained in many technical aspects; they just lack experience. When asked what he thought could be done to improve the education of police officers from a legal standpoint, Fleischaker said that anyone who is training to be a law enforcement officer should have as much sociology and psychology as they can get, as well as the basic things such as making "a good arrest and search." This should be of interest to students at Southern attending law enforcement classes.

Fleischaker served as public defender of the 29th Missouri judicial circuit from 1973 to 1976. He was also assistant prosecuting attorney of Jasper County, 1978-79.

## Workmen finishing task of recovering BSC walls

Billingsly Student Center's large north stairwell area, noted for its unique architectural design, is presently undergoing a minor change.

Three of the four walls surrounding the staircase are being resurfaced. The covering is being replaced for appearance and insulation purposes.

Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs, explained that "the appearance of the covering in the stairwell was not considered to be satisfactory."

It was felt that the staircase, considered to be a beauty spot of the college, should be made to remain "nice in appearance."

Several of the seams in the textured surface did not line up correctly. Because of the seams and the need to correct some insulation problems the decision was made to have the walls resurfaced.

The covering was of burlap, and is being replaced by a similar surface. The project should be nearing completion this week.

Bids were taken and a firm out of Kansas City was selected to do the work. Some funds left from the construction of the building were used to finance the project. The total expense factor is not regarded as great.

## ATTENTION

Meeting for all Chart staff members and individuals interested in becoming staff writers. Students involved in every discipline of study are encouraged to participate.

If unable to attend meeting contact Clark Swanson or Joe Angeles at 624-8100 Ext. 228.

3:00 p.m.

Friday Feb. 20

Hearnes Hall Rm. 117



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Graduates from the program will be eligible to enroll in the advanced military science program, earn up to \$2500 during the next two years of college, and receive a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Army.

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# Opinion

## A sense of rage

There is a rage, a sense of helplessness that can be found almost everywhere in the United States these days. We see it in the Joplin area with the increased number of crimes that have occurred. But the sense is everywhere.

To discover the root of the problem would be to cure the problem itself. The economy seems to be the problem to cure it is nothing less than a miracle.

Last night President Reagan spoke to the nation describing his four point economic plan. This plan he hopes will be the cure.

It doesn't really matter if one is a liberal or a conservative, for both admit there is a problem. They differ as to how to solve the problem.

A solution cannot be offered in this editorial, but instead it can only offer a ray of hope.

Many won't agree with the Reagan solution, which may be good in many ways. However, in our own way each of us must take some type of personal action to cure the problem. If it comes only to be a matter of self-discipline, then that it must be.

To those who echo that the American Dream is gone, we sincerely hope that you are wrong. For there are many of us, college students, who are basing our education on that dream, the dream that we might live in a better means than our parents.

Yet one thing we must not do is resign ourself to the fact that we might have to live with high inflation. Doing that is defeating any economic proposal which might work, no matter who submitted it.

The road to recovery is a long one, and for sure there are no easy cures. However, we must continue to struggle with the problem. As long as we continue the struggle we can assure ourselves a clear cut victory.

## Wrong place to cut

We now know definitely that President Reagan wishes to cut the amount of federal money going towards education. Furthermore, we have already seen in Missouri, the damage that budget cuts have brought upon higher education. Once again, we must state that this, education, is the wrong area in which to make budget cuts.

Most critical is Reagan's proposal dealing with funds for loans and grants to students. With little doubt, this will hurt the United States in the long run, for it hurts those who will make the future.

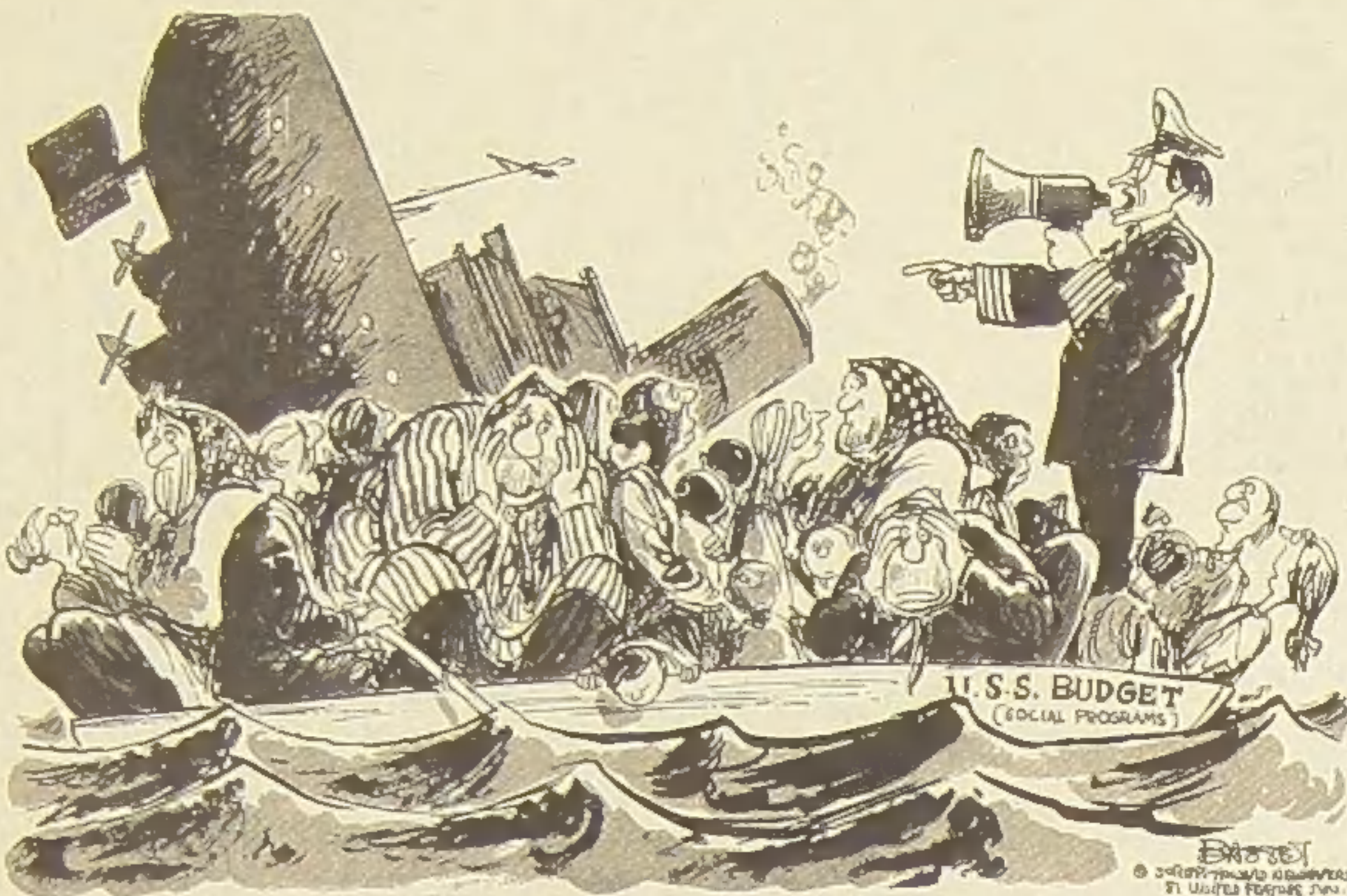
The only area of the Reagan budget getting a raise is that of defense. While some argue a hike is needed, Mr. Reagan seems to be taking the wrong advice.

Yes, budget cuts are needed but not at the expense of those attempting to receive an education.

In the area of student loans and grants, the most hurt will be minority and middle class students. With the cutting of loans to minority students, we are in effect hurting the ones who need the help most. Most often trapped in lower income situations, these are the students who needed the education to raise their standard of living. These persons need an education to compete in an ever-changing job market.

For the middle class, inflation is eating away at their once prized state. Now it is becoming harder to send children to an institution of higher education. The cuts in the loans and grants will make that task even harder if not impossible, thus creating another possible employment problem.

Education must be protected, for it is the wave of the future.



"I SAID ONLY THE NEEDY, WOMEN, CHILDREN, THE AGED AND THE SICK!"

## CLARK SWANSON: Poverty hard to understand

By Clark Swanson

Concerning life a friend once said, "When life gets you down, get down on life."

Short of declaring war on humanity, which at times seems excusable, there seems not much that can be done concerning life. Remedies such as the taking of life, certainly not one's own, is also a bit extreme—but as with humanity's case certain circumstances are excusable. Yet, there seems to be no relief.

Such as things are, a good argument for drug abuse and alcoholism can be brought forth. They aren't a necessity for a long and happy life but they sure help. But these remedies such as they are, are for the rich and compromising. For with these remedies the expense is high, and there is no compromising on the price.

**BUT WHAT ABOUT** the poor? Or more importantly, what about those poor who are unhappy—realizing that there are some who are quite content being poor while for others their source of unhappiness is their poverty.

While not concerning myself with the sociological make-up of those considered poor, I grant that a poverty class does exist. (When young and growing up, and living with my parents, I felt sorrow for anyone with a yearly income of under \$20,000. But in my present state anyone who can afford cable TV should be considered wealthy.)

Poverty is a difficult thing to understand much less live. One evening an associate sat telling me that there would always be those living in poverty. In fact, he said that Jesus Christ himself had said so. Being an impressionable idealist I couldn't accept this; furthermore, I don't believe in Christ so the second argument held little weight.

**BUT STILL** my basic question has always been, and always will be, why must there be poverty, and more importantly, why must people live in poverty? To this date I have no sensible answer.

Literally, I don't think the poor actually like living in poverty or being poor for that matter. And if we listen to the social theorists, like Marx and Weber, people like to work; it makes them feel as if they are contributing. With these statements made we now conclude that the solution to my problems lie in full employment.

President Reagan, former governor of California and ex-monkey trainer, even agrees with me. However, while I advocate government work programs, plus job training programs, Ron disagrees. He is in favor of cutting federal spending to the bone and I don't like that at all.

**SO I HAVE** taken it upon myself to advocate these measures and bring them directly to Ron's attention. In fact, I plan a whole big public relations play, spending millions of dollars and putting to work thousands of unemployed PR men.

You might ask, "Clark, where are you going to get that kind of money?"

Simply, I hear there are still some government grants that haven't been awarded yet.

While things will move slowly at first, I have already written the jingle that will accompany all our radio and TV spots.

**FIRST VERSE:** Mr. Keynes, if you are here, helps put our poor to work—Adam Smith, if you may, tell us where the wealth of our nation has gone—Grace our economy with your individual hand and always remember: The best motive is the profit motive.

**Second verse:** Keep Milton Freedman from our door, John Kenneth Galbraith is who we adore. Don't forget the poor but lessen the rich. No welfare state for us; let the poor become rich and the rich poor. Better dead than red; no, better red than dead.

Admittedly, there could be some changes, but understand this is a rough cut, record business talk.

**OFTEN I WONDER** where the poor fit in society, but I guess many people don't think they do.

And friends ask: Clark, why are you taking up their cause?

And I say, "Lyndon Johnson's great society failed and shouldn't have. But someone has to carry the banner, and I guess I am as well qualified as anyone."

My great society won't be very big, but then again it won't be poverty stricken either.

## JULIAN BOND: Somebody is killing our children

By Julian Bond

**ATLANTA**—Almost every conversation here turns to the 17 black children kidnapped and presumed killed in little more than a year.

Fourteen of them are known to be dead. Three are classified as "missing."

Some of the children were strangled. Some were stabbed. Some were suffocated.

**SOME VANISHED** in daylight near their homes. Some were street children, midnight vagabonds, truant.

Atlanta's black population is edgy. The board meeting of a conservative civil-rights group degenerates into cries of "arrest someone—anyone."

Cocktail-party chit-chat focuses on imagined clues and pet theories.

**TELEVISION** stations ask parents where their children are.

The City Council and the mayor impose earlier and earlier curfews on those 15 years old and younger. Parents of violators are threatened with fines and imprisonment.

Former policemen, who are conducting their own investigation in competition with current policemen, announce that they have discovered the killer's address. The killer must have heard the news along with everyone else.

**A PSYCHIC** promoting her new book whistles stops through town.

"Tough cops" from other cities are ballyhooed as they visit the scene of the crime. Later they slink

quietly away.

Dogs and helicopters are used in weekend searches.

One group distributes whistles in schools. Another advertises a telephone number that the killer can call for psychological help. A third announces that it had the idea first.

**PRESIDENT REAGAN** offers to help. So do various entertainers.

One local politician is criticized for saying too much about the murders. Another is criticized for saying too little.

A white man is nearly mobbed when he seeks directions in a black neighborhood.

A black man is nearly beaten when he stops to talk to a black youngster.

**SOMEONE** reports seeing a child being pulled into a blue car.

A man with a badge and candy is arrested and released.

Motorists shout at street kids, "Go home, go home!"

A counselor fears that the city's black children may develop emotional problems.

**SUSPECTS INCLUDE** pornographers seeking talent for "snuff movies." And policemen. And firemen.

Some say that the murders must have been committed by someone with a child who is used as bait. Or by a man and a woman. Or by whites. Or by the Ku Klux Klan.

Or by a sick black person hoping to precipitate race riots. A candidate for mayor suggests that such

a killer may now begin to kill white children to demonstrate how color changes the value of human life.

**THE REWARD** tops \$150,000. Some of the money comes from inmates at a nearby jail.

Black veterans promise to arm themselves against the invisible killer.

Some say the black-run police department is incompetent. A newspaper columnist is asked to write that the department's leadership is being fired in test community response to such a move.

One group counsels noontime prayer.

"High-level meetings" are held. Plans are announced and reannounced.

**SOMEONE ASKS**, "What is the permissible quota of murdered children that must be exceeded before something is done?"

Parents are really at fault, some say, because there is no discipline in the home.

Others blame the schools. The media. The breakdown of traditional values. The American Nazi Party.

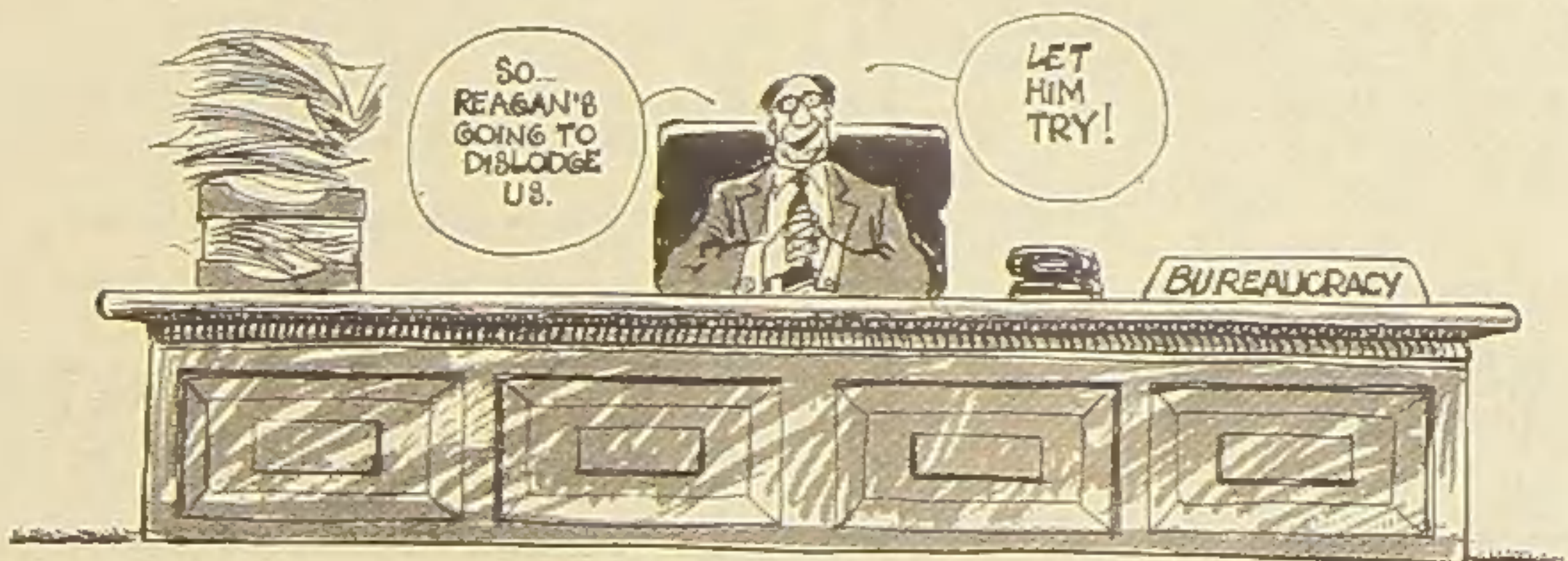
**WHITE ATLANTA** is accused of indifference. So is middle-class black Atlanta.

Another child vanishes. Is he a runaway? Is he with friends? Or is his a new name on the list, another funeral, another search, another prayer, another curfew?

The police say they have no suspects, no witnesses, no clues.

Homocide is the leading cause of death for black children.

Someone is killing our children.



## The Chart

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in Journalism as a laboratory experience. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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# Business



## Need a job, you can bank on DES

By Sharon Caughlin

Through its network of 69 Job Service offices, the Division of Employment Security, or Job Service as most people refer to it, provides placement and referral services to the applicants and employers of the state of Missouri.

Job Service can assist the employer immeasurably due to large-volume access to qualified workers. Its efficient screening procedures are effective in producing the type of employees needed. Job Service specialists have methods, facilities, and training to search out and find the right applicants for job openings.

JOB SERVICE retains a file of applicants currently registered for statewide work; this is the primary source of worker recruitment. A computerized Job Bank is utilized to find workers. New applicant orders are entered into the bank every day enabling the staff to quickly match applicants having specific skills, knowledge, and abilities to a job. Job Service also has the ability to put job orders into Interstate clearance to any part of the United States, offering nationwide recruitment possibilities.

The official title of Job Service is the Missouri Division of Employment Security. The Joplin office is more specifically titled the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. The Joplin division, which is located at 730 Wall Ave., is just a small part of a state-wide service headed by the Governor of Missouri. Other branch offices include a sub-office, also in Joplin, one in Carthage, one in Noel, and one in Neosho.

According to Layne Campbell, employment security supervisor, the Joplin office originated in 1933, after passage of the Wagner-Peyser Act. In 1980 the current office at 730 Wall was constructed and the 67 employees there work to assist the unemployed. Job Service is federally

funded. Employers pay an unemployment insurance tax to the government which is disbursed back to the states. A common misconception, according to Laurel Cramer, research analyst, is that the people employed at Job Service pay funds into the service; this is a fallacy.

LOUIS KELLY, manager of Job Service, and Judy Potter, secretary, said, "Job Service has three main functions: One is to find employment for the unemployed, another is to collect taxes from Missouri, and the third is to pay unemployment insurance." Job Service can administer aptitude, dexterity, and clerical skill tests to prospective employees. These tests provide employers with accurate performance indicators of potential employees.

Job Service offers many alternatives to targeted groups such as economically disadvantaged youth, Vietnam veterans, ex-convicts, Vocational Rehabilitation referrals, federal assistance recipients, and Cooperative Education participants (COE). Job Service also provides assistance to those who have the most difficulty in securing employment such as aliens, veterans, handicapped, older workers, youth applicants, minority applicants, and supplemental income recipients.

Job Service offers many community programs such as the Food Stamp Program, which increased during the fiscal year 1980 due to the recession from 35,000 to 51,000. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) is another community service. Enacted in 1973, this program was designed to provide specific employment and training services to prepare and place eligible individuals in unsubsidized employment. CETA provides skill training for individuals lacking occupational skills which improve their ability to enter the labor market in a training-related occupation and lead to economic self-sufficiency.

ON THE JOB training is also provided through CETA in many instances. Employers enter into a contractual agreement with the Division of Employment Security to provide employment and on the job training in specific occupations and pay wages as designated in the agreement. The employer is reimbursed monthly by Job Service for a portion of the costs incurred in recruiting and training.

Job Corps is a live-in skill training program providing basic education, vocational training, counseling, health care, and renewal services to help economically disadvantaged young men and women, 16 through 21, prepare for jobs and responsible citizenship.

Job Corps participants receive room and board, clothing, books and other learning supplies, and a cash living allowance. Training is often provided by skilled union workers in such areas as heavy equipment operation, auto repair, carpentry, painting, masonry, bricklaying, nursing, or college programs. Education includes reading, mathematics, social studies, and preparation for the General Education Development (GED) high school equivalency examinations.

THE WORK INCENTIVE Program is an inter-agency program to provide employment and social services to enable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children to move from welfare to work. Other services include the Federal Bonding Program in which the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor provides fidelity bonding coverage to qualified job applicants who are unable to obtain it, and the National Alliance of Businessmen is an independent, non-profit corporation working partnership with business, labor, government and education to reduce the unemployment problems of the disadvantaged, the youth, the ex-offender, the handicapped, Vietnam veterans, and others.

## SIFE

### Students in Free Enterprise

**russell spicer:**

### The best motive is the profit motive

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Students in Free Enterprise Alumni Division is offering a series of weekly articles relative to economic issues of the day. SIFE began in 1977 with only four members. At the present time approximately 40 members are working on several projects and the Alumni Division numbers over 100 members. The Alumni members believe in a free market economy and this series of articles is designed to help inform the public about economic matters. Because of last week's inability to publish, The Chart this week offers the first two articles in the series.

By Russell Spicer  
Guest Contributor

The people of the United States and Canada live under and make their livings within an economic system we call a free enterprise system. So do the people of many other countries. Most of us consider this economic system to be a basic part of our way of life. We wish to see it maintained and strengthened, partly because we have fared well under it, and partly because we feel that all of our other freedoms may depend upon the freedom of enterprise.

What is free enterprise? A free enterprise system is one in which (1) the means of production are privately owned and controlled, (2) each person is free to make his own decisions in economic life, and (3) each man's income is roughly in proportion to what his labor and his other resources produce.

The system was first found in somewhat complete form in Great Britain and America in the late 1700s and early 1800s. Free enterprise did not develop in these countries as the result of a deliberate plan. Rather it came in "by the back door" when mercantilism, the existing form of economic organization, broke down. Mercantilism was a set of economic policies directed toward the goal of making a nation stronger than its rivals. These policies required the government to exercise considerable control over the economic life of the people in the country and its colonies. The government decided what its citizens should consume, what they should produce, where and at what wages they should work, and where they should invest their money. We all

know of the restrictions that Great Britain put on the economic life of its American colonies. The discontent they produced helped lead to the Revolutionary War in America.

Free enterprise came into existence as a reaction against government control of economic life. The central idea of the system of free enterprise is summed up in Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776: "The interests of the nation are best served by permitting each person to make his own decisions and follow his own self-interest in economic life."

The great point of strength for free enterprise, and the factor which promises well for the future of the system is its record of accomplishment. Under this system, the American people have reached a level of economic well-being never before equaled in the history of the world. They are better fed and better clothed, and enjoy more luxuries, than people of any other country. Free people, making free decisions in economic life, and using some of the world's richest natural resources, have produced an amazing record of economic progress.

Perhaps the greatest danger to the free enterprise system came from the threat of war. Even if nations hostile to the free enterprise system do not defeat free enterprise nations in war, the strains and stresses of war make it difficult for any kind of economic system to work efficiently. In times of emergency, people may be tempted to make radical changes in the economic system, even if there is no proof that any other system is better suited to either war or peace.

Free enterprise is also threatened by problems from within. As the system works well, it also shows some obvious faults. The tendency to fluctuate from prosperity to recession is one of the more important problems of our system. History tends to indicate that "tinkering" with the economy may, in fact, cause these fluctuations. The existence of relative poverty in the midst of plenty is another problem. Problems of this kind can be dealt with and reduced. The future of free enterprise depends on whether the majority of us are willing to accept the features that make the system work, and will be vigilant in maintaining the conditions necessary for it to work properly.

**steve owen:**

### Smith, Friedman both sound alike

By Steve Owen

An interesting thing came to light the other day as reported by Paul Harvey News. It seems a U.S. Senator is backing a bill to limit auto imports. The thing that Mr. Harvey finds so interesting is that this same senator owns two Mercedes Benz automobiles. We have no problem with the Senator's choice of transportation, but we do have a problem with any bill which limits our own choices.

Before you start reacting by saying that we are in favor of exporting jobs, let's look at a few facts. While U.S. autoworkers average about \$10 an hour, and steel forgers make in the neighborhood of \$11 an hour, the average for all other non-agricultural workers is around \$6 an hour. It is apparent that some jobs are being lost to auto imports—the highest paying ones. But, while some jobs are being lost, others are actually being created by imports. The difference in wage rates means that fewer jobs would be saved by limiting imports than would be lost.

This is not a new idea. Some 200 years ago, Adam Smith felt that limiting imports was the wrong course to follow. The same thought is echoed by Milton Friedman today. What happens is an offshoot of the fact that government regulators often serve the industries they regulate rather than the consumer. Because the jobs lost to imports are highly paid and very visible, everyone thinks that im-

ports cost us jobs. This is not exactly what happens. From dock workers to salesmen to advertising copywriters jobs are created by imports. These jobs are not well organized and often are not so highly paid, therefore they are not nearly so visible.

Another link which is not very visible is the connection between imports and exports. When we buy goods made overseas, the people who produced those goods have more American dollars to import the things that we make. The usual result is that nations specialize in the things they can do best. The bottom line is better employment prospects for both trading partners and more desirable and cheaper commodities in both market places.

Think about this. When did American manufacturers first start making small, fuel-efficient cars? The obvious answer is when it became very clear that Americans would buy them elsewhere if they could not get them here. The simple fact is that foreign competition is much more effective against monopoly than is government regulation.

To paraphrase some ancient wisdom from Adam Smith, it is always in the best interest of the people to get the best bargain that they can. The bureaucrat's interest in limiting trade is a direct contradiction of the interest of the great majority of the American people. So please, Senator, let us have our choice and competition in the market will force manufacturers to give us the products we want.

### Ten more added, SAM membership up

Society for the Advancement of Management now has 68 members, according to Judy Ireland, vice president for memberships, with 10 joining this semester.

A full schedule of activities for the semester was planned by SAM at its February meeting, with a Tamko spokesman to be a guest at the March 2 meeting, and a senior SAM member to

speak later in the month. A tentative trip to Springfield is planned for business education purposes.

The \$100 SAM scholarship was awarded to Golder Althoff.

Crystal Schnitker, vice president for publicity, announced a need for someone to assist her with news releases and posters.

The next meeting will be at 7 p.m. March 2.





# People Page

## Nothing says it quite like your own home computer

By Jill Stephens

Imagine having magazines animated before you, homework talking back to you, and playing poker without actually losing any money. All this is possible due to computers being manufactured for home use.

The term *computer* in this case does not mean the hand size electronic type foot-ball games, but actual company type models, only made on a smaller scale for home use. Charles Ames and his son Robert, have started their own business in selling computers to schools and to individuals for home use. Ames has his business at his home at 1717 Pennsylvania and has on display various models for the buyer.

"I BECAME interested in computers because I have been in electronics for 25 years at Eagle Picher. My son Robert and I have always wanted a computer and were able to buy one when they started coming down in price three years ago," said Ames. "Our first model was a Commodore 8k, which means it has 8,000 words of memory. We now have five Commodore models, our newest being a Commodore 32k which has 32,000 words of

memory, but they soon will be marketing the 64k (66,000 words)."

Ames deals mainly with the Commodore computers but can also supply his customers with others brands such as Atari and Apple. Personally he likes the Commodore because, he says, it is better quality and less expensive. As for programs for these computers, they come in two forms, cassette and disc. Disc is much faster than cassette but more expensive. As to the programs available, Ames lists three categories: Educational, business, and entertainment.

"In education, programs range from first grade to college level. They have all the basic categories such as math, science, English, and history. Some of these programs have human feedback. For example, is a person was correct perhaps a face will appear with a smile on it or rockets will go off, or if they were wrong, a frown would appear, or something similar.

"Recently voice feedback has been available for programs. I have tried it a few times but it will not follow my voice pattern well; however, my daughter Diana has better luck with it as far as

voice feedback due to her voice pattern," said Ames.

"BUSINESSES are also starting to use more and more home-type computers because they are easy to use and can be taken home. They can be used for accounts payable and receivable, and can also be used for people who prepare income tax returns for others. The amazing thing in these business programs is that in figuring computations, if you change one figure, it will automatically correct the others. Thus it saves you from going back and redoing the entire column," said Ames.

Another area of programs, perhaps the most popular, is entertainment. This includes such games as chess, checkers, poker, Space Invaders, and others. Compared to the visual games that are attached to a television set, the programs that are for the computers are very inexpensive. The television cartridges range from \$20 up while the computer programs (in cassettes) average \$7.95.

"THERE ARE JUST so many areas that are available with programs; some others that are becoming popular include

Art, which is computer graphics. With this people can design clothes, jewelry, and I have seen a program for wall paper design. Music is also a popular area. You can actually write music and play it back with these programs," said Ames.

"Other ways to use computers around the house is in planning menus. It will generally list the ingredients and nutritional value in the recipe. Also it will add or cut your recipe according to how many people it must serve. If a person is on a diet and can have only so much calorie intake, it will plan a menu accordingly," said Ames.

As for prices for the Commodore series, they can start at \$300 for a small model that attaches to your television set and range to \$4,500 for one contains the screen, keyboard, and the printer.

"Foreign models such as the models made by the Japanese are cheaper because their labor is cheaper. However I feel the quality is not as good and that they have borrowed a lot from our technology," said Ames.

MAGAZINES and books are available for those interested in computers. The largest selling magazine is Micro Com-

puting and there are books which have step by step instructions for programming your computer. They also give information on various brands of computers and programs available. One of the most unusual magazines is called *Cursor* which is published in cassette form and is played onto the computer. It has an animated cover that is drawn on the screen, then it lists the various contents of the magazine so that the reader can find the article of interest.

"Dealing in computers can be profitable also," said Ames. "We obtained our dealer's license and began selling computers in July of 1980. In those six months we have made \$12,000. All this is done without really trying but just selling to various schools and individuals. We have prospects for sales of \$20,000 to \$30,000 in the next three months. We also plan to demonstrate at the Northpark Mall and allow individuals to test out the computers and to distribute literature to those interested."

Ames took a course in computer programming at Southern but claimed mainly to have taught himself through step by step books.



John Perkins

## He sees Missouri as microcosm

By Kim Estes

John Perkins, former Southern student originally from Carthage, is now a high school teacher of history at Aurora and has been writing a book for the past year and a half.

The book, titled *An American Mosaic—A History of Missouri*, is geared as a high school textbook and is designed to show that everything going on in the early history of the United States was happening on a smaller scale in Missouri.

"THIS DOESN'T HOLD TRUE with all the other states," Perkins explains. "When he first began working on the book in the summer of 1979, he admits, he didn't think it would take this long.

He credits Dan Bailey, former Aurora principal who is now superintendent of Cassville schools, with the initial motivation and encouragement it took to get him started with the book.

"DAN HAS ALWAYS liked Missouri history," Perkins said.

Perkins said he mainly used the works of Lewis Houck, a historian of the early 1900s who did much work concerning the history of Missouri, and he also used the *Missouri Historical Review*.

Dr. Robert Markman of the Southern faculty, along with Professor Flanders of the Center for Ozark Studies in Springfield, have aided Perkins in his research.

"DR. MARKMAN HAS READ what I've written and offered helpful criticism," Perkins says.

"I want to point out the fact that Missouri is a small United States. I also want to emphasize the importance of certain family histories. For instance, the Chouteau family, known for the founding of St. Louis, was very important to the early economy," Perkins says.

As far as Ozark culture and folklore are concerned, Perkins feels the best book ever written is Harold Bell Wright's *Shepherd of the Hills*.

PERKINS WANTS HIS BOOK to represent the vast history of Missouri and to make people realize that its importance is apparent because of the people who lived, fought, and died here.

"Daniel Boone died in Missouri. Many had men of the west like Jesse James, Cole Younger, and Belle Starr, the lady outlaw, all stayed in Missouri," Perkins explains.

Perkins went on to explain that Ulysses S. Grant gained most of his fame in Missouri and became a general here.

MOST HISTORIANS AGREE that when the Civil War occurred, there was a separate Civil War going on in Missouri. It was a divided state within a divided nation.

"Slavery wasn't as big an issue in this area as some people think," Perkins said. "In 1860, one percent of the population

of Lawrence County was black. Greene County was the highest in the area with a mere 12 percent."

Perkins also points out that Cassville and Neosho were important Confederate capitals, Neosho being the location where the decision was made for Missouri to secede from the Union.

The book also emphasizes how Missouri's resources aid the tremendous growth of the nation.

"I HOPE TO HAVE the book completed by August of this year," Perkins said.

Besides completing the text, he plans to complete various maps and travel to Jefferson City to choose the pictures from the Historical Society that he wishes to use.

Perkins, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Perkins of Carthage, grew up in the Carthage area, graduating from high school there in 1967.

HE RECEIVED A bachelor of science degree in education from Southern in 1971. He later received a master of arts in twentieth century American history from Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield.

Perkins, along with his wife and two children, makes his home in Monet.

Besides teaching and writing, he also enjoys fishing, working on his large collection of campaign buttons, and doing research.

## Seismic action potential exists in state, says Tupper

By Kris Cole

Recent disturbances of Mount St. Helens, located in Vancouver, Wash., have sparked interest in related seismic activity, namely earthquakes.

Jan Tupper, geological engineer at Allgeier, Martin and Associates, Joplin, say Mount St. Helens is not likely to effect Missouri, but there are other sources of potential seismic action in the area.

Missouri stands between two structures subject to stress in the earth's crust. One, Nemaha Ridge, is a major geological structure that runs northeast through Missouri, southwest through Kansas, and parts of Nebraska and Oklahoma. The other, Pennsacola Arch, takes in the bootheel of Missouri, southern Illinois, the southwest tip of Ohio, the western tips of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the northeastern tip of Arkansas.

This location produces the potential stress necessary to cause an earthquake. According to Tupper an earthquake is possible but not likely to occur in Missouri.

PLATE TECTONICS is a theory that explains quakes, volcanoes, and mountain building as results of large horizontal surface movements. The earth's lithosphere, or outermost crust, is made of large slabs called plates. These plates undergo constant gradual movement horizontal to neighboring plates.

Mountains chains usually result where plates meet head on. Along these edges are where most earthquakes occur.

Intraplate earthquakes are those that occur inside a plate's edge. These are thought to be produced by more localized systems of force-like variations in temperature or the stress inside surface rocks.

"The whole continent is one plate. We are subject to stress from both sides. There is a stress area in the Rockies and one in Appalachia. We get it from both of them," said Tupper, in describing intraplate stresses.

CALIFORNIA is subject to 100,000 quakes within a 30 year period, one of which will be a major force. Regular tremors occur there almost every day.

"We're not subject to as many as California by any stretch of the imagination, but if we get one it's going to be a whining danger."

Rocks in southern Missouri are limestone and dolomite. Being carbonate rocks, they are harder and less brittle than rocks found in California. Consequently, seismic shocks can not pass through as quickly, but also cause stress buildup, leading to more intense earthquakes.

"The problem with Joplin is all the mine shafts. These shafts are full of water and covered by an outer layer of rock. If a quake occurs it could cause the water to drain out and result in massive cave ins. It could be disastrous," said Tupper.

WHEN AN EARTHQUAKE occurs scientists measure two aspects of its vibrations, magnitude and intensity. The Richter Scale of magnitude uses seismographs to measure the actual energy involved in an earthquake.

The Modified Mercalli Scale measures the intensity reported at a given point and represents the local effect or damage in the area. Roman Numerals are used on this scale, with II being scarcely felt tremors and X resulting in building damage and cracks in the ground.

New Madrid, Mo., in 1811 and 1812, was the site of the worst intensity earthquakes ever recorded in the United States. Located south of St. Louis, on the Mississippi, tremors registered XII on the Mercalli Scale, completely changing the topography of the extreme southeastern corner of the state. New lakes, islands, and streams were created within the 30-50 thousand square mile affected area.

EYE WITNESS reports say the earth moved in great waves like a stormy sea. The ground opened up at times, swallowing houses, fields, lakes, and forests.

The Mississippi River was reported to have reversed its direction overcoming all boats and rafts in its path. The normally clear water changed to reddish hue, from the stirred mud, and the surface bubbled with foam from the violent turbulence of the ground.

The banks of the river opened and closed in spots throwing water, sand, and mud in jet sprays to the tops of the trees.

Hills were replaced by lakes of various sizes. The earth burst open spewing forth large amounts of water and sand. The occurrences were dubbed "sand-blows".

BECAUSE the area was newly settled little damaged occurred to human population. Aftershocks continued for more than a year.

A foolproof method of prediction has been developed to date. Japan is using animal observation to some avail. Animals can feel fine vibrations that ensue two or three days before a major shock wave. These vibrations cause animals to act abnormal and nervous, allowing for possible prediction and closer observation of ground movements.

Earthquakes are studied at seismograph stations throughout the U.S. Newburg, Mo., locates its stations in a cave and they are set up in mines in southwest Missouri, as well as on some college and university campuses.

## Campus knows her as 'Josie,' and she also dances

By Dixie Spears

Josepha Ottilia Alsina Siguenza, 21, a petite brown-haired girl from El Salvador, is known to many people on the Missouri Southern campus as "Josie."

What many people do not realize, however, is that Josie Alsina is an accomplished ballet dancer. Her favorite hobby is classical ballet, which she began studying when she was nine years old. Josie has danced in the National Theatre of San Salvador, the capitol of El Salvador. Although Josie claims that her parts were not that big, she performed in

such classics as *The Nutcracker Suite* and *Swan Lake*.

"Ballet is not very well developed in our country yet," Josie said. She went on to explain that she meant that it wasn't as popular in her country as it is in France where one of her teachers is from.

THE LOVE of ballet can be seen in Josie's eyes. When asked if she still danced, she explained that she quit several years ago when she came to the United States. "I think, what if I break my leg sometime?" said Josie. So she decided to make a career for herself other than in

ballet. In 1976-77 Josie was an AFS student in Carthage and lived with the Bob Caldwell family while attending school. Upon her high school graduation, she returned home.

Several years ago, she returned to the area to attend Southern as a medical technology major. The University in San Salvador had closed its doors due to the political chaos of the country.

"I hear a lot of people here say they don't like school," Josie said. "That's fine. I understand that. But I love school." Friends in El Salvador can no longer go to school after high school

because there was only one university in El Salvador.

JOSIE EXPLAINS that the political situation in El Salvador is very bad. Besides closing the University, the country now has martial law. After 7 p.m. nobody is allowed to be in the streets, especially in groups; otherwise they are gunned down. This has affected the churches, too, for no one dares to go to services for fear of being accused of plotting something.

In a brief description of the situation, Josie tells of how presidents were elected

every five years, from one of the major political parties. At that time there were only two parties—the Militares and the Leftists. The Leftists were mainly students and poor people. The president for many years had been a Militaire. Several years ago, the Leftists had a good candidate who was thought to be a sure winner. Somehow, though, Josie said, the Militaire candidate won. The people didn't know how. There was a revolution, and now the country is run by a junta which is composed of three people. Josie said the junta was hard to explain and very mixed up.



# Arts



The Undergrass Boys entertained Missouri Southern students with a wide variety of music ranging from jazz to the music of the old west. The luncheon concert was sponsored by the Campus Activities Board. The concert was Feb. 11.

## The Undergrass Boys



## 'Magic Horn' readied

The *Magic Horn*, an action and adventure-packed play, will be in production March 7-8 at 3 p.m. in Taylor Auditorium. Admission charge will be 50 cents per person. Written by Anne Nicholson, the play is full of spectacle and magical effects. Emphasis is mainly on honor, knights, chivalry, and facing up to responsibilities.

Based on the epic story of Charlemagne, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and King of Franks, and one of his best known knights Roland, the story opens with Charlemagne visiting the castle of Lady Catherine. Charlemagne, portrayed by Zander Brietzke, tells Catherine he needs protection against the evil Falerina, a sorceress portrayed by Kendra Stith. Charlemagne wants protection for his famous sword Durandal and for the Magic Horn of the Franks which can destroy Falerina's power.

Roland, portrayed by Tim Capehart, has long admired Charlemagne and is allowed to serve Charlemagne's son

Charlot. Through the carelessness of Charlot, Falerina succeeds in stealing the famous sword and the play from that point deals with the many challenges between Charlemagne and Falerina.

Other cast members include Darcy Brown as Lady Catherine; Betsy Kassab as Angelica; Karla Knost as Bertha; J.P. Dickey as Hugo; Jim Blair as Bertrand; and Mark Dickey as Charlot.

Mike Apfel has been selected stage manager with Kelly Williams as assistant. Set designer is Todd Belk; costume designer is Dan Weaver; lighting design will be by Ruta Henry; and special effects will be provided by faculty members.

Mrs. Joyce Bowman, director, stated, "Four out of nine persons cast for this performance have never acted on stage at Southern." She said she was pleased with the cast.

"Good theatre should appeal to both adults and children," said Bowman, so consequently school children will be bused to Southern Wednesday March 4 from Carthage and Joplin to view the play.

## CAB plans trip to opera

The Campus Activities Board will be sponsoring a trip to the Tulsa Opera on Thursday, March 19. The regular cost of this activity is \$8; however, the CAB is offering the trip to Missouri Southern faculty, staff, and students for \$5. Tickets for the event will go on sale March 6 in Room 102 of the Billingsly Student Center and the bus for Tulsa will leave the Police Academy parking lot at 4 p.m. March 19.

The opera to be seen is *La Boheme*. The story deals with Mimì and Rodolfo as free and happy lovers in spite of their poverty, though fear of Mimì's dread disease

separates them to part. This bleak winter-time separation reveals that their love is boundless and the commitment unyielding, even in the face of impending death.

Scored with exceptional pathos and romance by Puccini, their shortlived reunion is one of the more tearful and poignant in all of opera.

Diana Soviero stars as Mimì and Raymond Gibbs as her poet lover, with Rita Shane, Stephen Dickson, William Parker, and Joseph McKee.

Judith Somogi conducts, with direction by Adelaide Bishop.

## Professors on programs in Texas

Two English professors from Missouri Southern attended and spoke at two national conventions in Texas last semester.

Dr. Steven Gale, head of the English department, read a paper on television drama at the national meeting of the American Theatre Association in Austin in November.

Dr. Henry Harder, professor of English, and Dr. Gale attended the national convention of the Modern Language Association in Houston in December.

Dr. Harder spoke on "Comedy in Modern British Drama" on a panel chaired by Dr. Gale.



Crainquebille

## Silver-tongued devil is there!

By Michael Tuggle

Sweaty palms and cold feet are the feelings most people encounter when speaking before a group of people. Even though no one is going to bite, the feeling is still there.

Mrs. Patricia Kluthe, speech techniques instructor, says, "Almost all people take the class for the needed requirement purpose, but in actuality most students have a hidden desire or need for the class if they are just asked."

While most people dread taking the class, most all students take speech classes some time as freshmen. There are those who wait until the last minute and take it the last semester and then realize it wasn't "that bad." Students believe that everyone is just waiting for them to make a mistake, but don't realize that the speech class is their most sympathetic audience.

When asked if the boldness of the student made a better speaker, Kluthe said,

"People are moving away from the age of apathy and are moving towards an age where one's own ideas are expressed." Kluthe also pointed out that more people are expressing their opinions but often lack basic information, which is annoying to the listener.

Students are continuously heard saying that it's their day for a speech and they can't wait to get it over with. Perhaps it is the idea that the student was not brought up in a surrounding where he had the opportunity to always speak before a group of people. Usually the average person had one or maybe two close friends to talk to and didn't feel out of place when he did speak with them.

But these days with the population forever growing, people will find themselves having to talk to friends instead of just one friend. Speech class is a primer of today and tomorrow, not something that will be thrown back into the corner of our minds and forgotten.

On the question of who made the better

speaker, Kluthe said it was not a conflict between male and female, "but rather it is the older, more experienced student with a broader range of knowledge that makes the better speaker in most cases." Students, she said, must have a reason other than "just taking a required class" or there is a dim chance for success.

In recent semesters almost all the speech techniques classes have been filled. Most speech classes have an approximate enrollment of 28. That is a large number when it is considered that everyone must give a minimum of a three-minute speech. Speech techniques is one of the first classes to be filled during enrollment. Usually students do not drop the course right away but wait until the second speech to make the move. If a student makes it past his second speech he usually finishes the class.

If the apple turns into a frog and the hump continues to become larger, swallow hard and breathe deep, and maybe the clay tongue will turn to make the silver-tongued devil that lies deep within.

## Honor band festival at 8 tonight

The Missouri Southern music department will be hosting the Honor Band Festival at 8 tonight in Taylor Auditorium. Some 12 area high school bands will be in the Midwest competition with Pete Havely of the Southern faculty

serving as conductor. Featured in the festival will be a faculty trio consisting of Linda Anderson on violin, William Elliott on cello, and Wayne Harrell on horn.

The music department has many upcoming events this semester, according to

Dr. Joe Sims, head of the fine arts department. The College Orchestra will perform March 2, under Elliott's direction, in Phinney Recital Hall. A piano festival will be held, also in Phinney, March 20-21.

## Roles are cast for 'Bus Stop'

Roles have been cast for the final production of the year by the College Players, states Trij Brietzke, director of the show.

*Bus Stop*, which is a three-act romance written by William Inge, takes place in

Kansas during the 1950s.

Students chosen for the leading roles include Carla Powers as Elma Duckworth; Rita Henry as Grace Hoyland; Zander Brietzke as Will Masters; Betsy Kassab as Cherie; Dan Weaver as Dr. Gerald

Lyman; J.P. Dickey as Carl; Al Raistrick as Virgil Blessings; and Brett Rhoades as Bo Decker.

The play is scheduled to open Wednesday April 29 and run through Saturday May 2 in Taylor Auditorium.

## Two lost classics to show Tuesday

Two 'lost classics' of the silent film will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Billingsly Student Center. This is the eighth program in the 19th annual International Film Festival presented by the Missouri Southern Film Society. Financial assistance for the event has been provided by the Missouri Arts Council on a matching basis with local collections.

The second complete episode of the 1913 serial *Juvs Contre Fantomas* will be shown. Director Louis Feuillade adapted the adventures of Fantomas, a hooded banit, into a five-part serial which became very successful and which was imitated in other countries, especially in America in

*The Perils of Pauline* serials with Pearl White.

An interesting aspect of *Fantomas* is that the exteriors show the picturesque streets of Paris while the interiors were careful reconstructions of bourgeois-furnished apartments. The mystery abounds and the realistic settings lend to the film a very poetical atmosphere.

*Crainquebille*, a humanistic film about a poor but honest street merchant, also will be shown. Since its production in 1922 it was believed to be lost forever. Upon its rediscovery, world audiences have been delighted with its sharp satire,

powerful authenticity, and unusual camera tricks.

In his book *The Liveliest Art*, Arthur Knight commented: "Its real merits are seen today in such authentically colorful scenes as the old man's heated argument with the gendarme... such closely and wryly observed sequences as the vendor in his prison cell... These vignettes of daily life hold a pathos that makes the film a human comedy, intimate, quiet, and often quite poignant."

Single admissions at the door are \$1.50 for adults and \$1.00 for senior citizens or students.



# 'The Boss' rocks . . .

By Joe Angeles

**Birthdays! Birthdays!**  
Sometimes the presents just don't live up to your expectations. A pair of gloves becomes old hat, a book is sometimes nice, and we can't forget the card with dollars neatly tucked inside.

But the folks stuffed this year's card with a pass to the rock 'n' roll of Bruce Springsteen and the E Street Band in the Kemper Arena.

The 31 year old Springsteen is on tour in promotion of his double album *The River*. After playing two nights in St. Louis "the Boss" stopped in Kansas City on Feb. 5.

Excitement filled the air of Kemper Arena as the audience could sense the electricity that Springsteen generates when on stage. And "the Boss" did not disappoint the crowd.

At the beginning of the show Springsteen stepped into the crowd and continued his performance. He was hoisted upon the peoples' shoulders and passed back from the stage but he continued unaffected and unimpressed, drawing power and enthusiasm from the crowd's reactions.

Throughout the first set the E Street Band was in the shadows of Springsteen and made one wonder when they would show their talents. But the night was still young when Springsteen left the stage for a break to the slurred yells of "B-B-B-r-r-u-u-c-c-c."

Upon his return Springsteen appeared with the same vitality he displayed in the first set. The E Street Band put to rest the question of when their performance

would begin as they began an important part of stimulating the crowd. Led by Clarence Clemmons, the large rotund black man with the wailing sax, the E Street Band intensified the power and magnitude that Springsteen radiates from the stage.

Their performances of "The River" and "Independence Day" portrayed the disappointment, depression, and despair that the lyrics describe.

Springsteen's dominance of the crowd enabled the audience to forget all anxieties and sing, dance, clap, and enjoy the moment.

The high point of this phenomenon was at the beginning of "Hungry Heart" when Springsteen thrust the microphone toward the audience and they sang the first verse and chorus to the delight of an ecstatic Springsteen.

After Springsteen wrapped up the second set he returned for the first of two encores. The vocal crowd was rewarded with a very fitting selection, "Kansas City."

After the start of his second encore he was greeted by the house lights but he continued undaunted. He concluded the show with the medley containing "Devil With A Blue Dress," "Good Golly Miss Molly," and "C.C. Rider" that he recorded on the *M.U.S.E.* album.

The show was only marred by the recurrence of feedback through the public address system.

Well Mom and Pop, that was a really great card stuffer. It was greatly appreciated but next year I have a great suggestion. You see the car is getting kind of old . . .

# Productions reach audience

By David Gaines

This year has been the first that Missouri Southern has had its basketball games telecast "live." Although Southern received no money from the telecasts by KTVJ it is expected that they will have long-range benefits.

Station manager for KTVJ, Mike Mitchell, says that the broadcast of a game is no easy thing to do. It takes three full days to set up equipment and check the microwave transmitter.

On the day of the game eight hours are

spent checking and rechecking equipment. Three cameramen are used, along with three engineers, two directors, one announcer, and one operations manager. All of these people bring home viewers what they see in the way of a ball game. Mitchell commented that if the station breaks even on the money factors, they are doing well.

These types of telecasts are deemed helpful to the college and the television station both, according to Mitchell. The halftime shows were used to promote the college's many activities, resulting in a boost in public awareness of the college.

The live shows have a positive effect on athletic programs; "with live telecasts we're reaching more people than what's in the gym," said Coach Chuck Williams.

The telecasts help with recruiting of athletes for Southern too, according to athletic officials.

And there's an effect on the athletes. They seem more enthusiastic when playing before television cameras.

It's still too early for statistics to show how much television helps Missouri Southern. But everyone involved seems happy with the results thus far.

# Money problems cause robbery

By Ruth Newby

Clyde Barrow, while being assisted by Hollis Hale and Frank Hardy, robbed the Oronogo Bank.

Clyde was having financial difficulties; he was down to his last two dollars. Clyde thought that the Oronogo Bank would supply them with enough money. Clyde sent Bonnie Parker to look the bank over several days before they were to rob it.

On Nov. 30, 1932, Clyde Barrow and Hollis Hale entered the Oronogo Bank with a sawed-off shotgun and an automatic pistol while Frank Hardy waited outside in a car which had been stolen in Carthage.

**THE BANKER** at the time of the robbery was Doc Norton. When Clyde and Hollis entered the bank, they demanded that Doc Norton hand over all the money. Norton ducked behind the counter and started to exchange gunfire with Clyde and Hollis. However, Clyde and Hollis didn't know that the back side of the counter was protected by steel plates. During the exchange of gunfire, though, Norton's gun jammed, forcing him to surrender.

While Clyde and Hollis were inside robbing the bank, some men at a nearby garage hot guns and were ready to shoot at the robbers as they came by. Hollis heard some men and told Clyde that they had better get away.

As Clyde and Hollis returned to their car and headed west, the group of men at the garage were ready to shoot at them. The car in which the bandits were riding was hit by some bullets. The bandits escaped without being hit, however.

**BONNIE PARKER** was waiting west of Oronogo for Clyde and the other two men. When they got there they abandoned the car and fled with Bonnie in a Ford V-8.

Clyde Barrow and Hollis Hale took an estimated \$300 from the bank.

At the time of the robbery it was stated that Doc Norton, the banker, was the only person to exchange gunfire with Clyde Barrow and survive.

# tube time

a guide to television viewing on cable tv

furnished by cablecom of joplin

Thursday, February 19

-thru-

Wednesday, February 25

## Home Box Office Highlights

"Thirst"

Skiing

"Starting Over"

"Fooling Around"

"Man, Woman, and a Bank"

Country Music

"Black Hole"

"Old Boy Friends"

"The Rose"

# daytime

- 6:00 a.m.  
[12] 8 International  
[12] 9 Byline  
[12] 10 Country Day  
[12] 11 Teen, Texas  
[12] 12 Romper Room  
[12] 13 PTL Club  
[12] 14 PTL Network

- 4 Wdy  
6 Woodpecker  
6 Popeye  
6 Dusty's  
6 Treehouse  
6 Captain Kangaroo  
10 PTL Network

- 6:30  
2 Movie  
4 Brady Kids  
4 Little Rascals  
6 Pinwheel  
13 American Trail

- 7:00  
4 Under Dog  
[12] 5 Good Morning  
[12] 6 America  
[12] 7 700 Club  
[12] 8 CBS Morning  
[12] 9 The Today Show

- 7:18  
3 AM Weather

- 7:25  
Today in 4 states

- 7:30  
3 A.M. Weather  
[12] 4 Popeye  
[12] 5 Good Morning  
[12] 6 Am.  
[12] 7 Bugs Bunny

- 8:00  
2 Women's Channel  
3 Sesame Street

- 10:30  
[12] 8 Richard Simmons  
[12] 9 Doris Day  
[12] 10 The Doctors

- 11:00  
[12] 8 Modern Life  
[12] 9 John Davidson  
[12] 10 Family Feud  
[12] 11 Marcus Welby  
[12] 12 News  
[12] 13 Card Sharks

- 11:30  
[12] 5 Ryan's Hope  
[12] 6 Search for  
[12] 7 Tomorrow  
[12] 8 Melody Matine

- 1:00 p.m.  
[12] 5 Aerobics  
[12] 6 Education  
[12] 7 Bel Your Life  
[12] 8 All My Children  
[12] 9 Big Valley  
[12] 10 Young & Restless  
[12] 11 PTL Network  
[12] 12 News  
[12] 13 Wheel of Fortune

- 1:30  
[12] 5 Cheryl's Secrets  
[12] 6 Dick Van Dyke  
[12] 7 Days Our Lives

- 2:00  
[12] 5 Gulligan's Island  
[12] 6 Edge of Night  
[12] 7 Flintstones  
[12] 8 One Day at a  
[12] 9 Time

- 1:00  
[12] 2 Kogan Report  
[12] 3 Art  
[12] 4 Lucy Show  
[12] 5 One Life to Live  
[12] 6 Green Acres  
[12] 7 As the World  
[12] 8 Turns

- 1:30  
[12] 2 Home Shopping  
[12] 3 Beverly Hills  
[12] 4 Andy Griffith  
[12] 5 Another World

- 2:00  
[12] 2 Movie  
[12] 3 Petticoat Jct.  
[12] 4 General Hospital  
[12] 5 Father Knows  
[12] 6 Best  
[12] 7 Comic Book  
[12] 8 Guiding Light  
[12] 9 PTL Network  
[12] 10 Cablecom Movie

- 2:30  
[12] 4 Doris Day  
[12] 5 Popeye & Bugs  
[12] 6 Hocus Focus  
[12] 7 Tazman

- 3:00  
[12] 4 Gulligan's Island  
[12] 5 Edge of Night  
[12] 6 Flintstones  
[12] 7 One Day at a  
[12] 8 Time

- 3:30  
[12] 3 Vito Alegre  
[12] 4 Star Trek  
[12] 5 ABC News  
[12] 6 Hogan's Heroes  
[12] 7 KTLN News  
[12] 8 CBS News  
[12] 9 NBC News

- 3:50  
[12] 4 Dick Cavett  
[12] 5 Beverly Hills  
[12] 6 Wonder Woman  
[12] 7 News  
[12] 8 PTL Network  
[12] 9 Sports Center  
[12] 10 NBC's Heroes

- 4:00  
[12] 3 Mr. Rogers  
[12] 4 Comedy  
[12] 5 Spider-Man  
[12] 6 Bugs Bunny &  
[12] 7 Road Runner  
[12] 8 Fred & Barney

- 4:30  
[12] 3 Public Police  
[12] 4 Electric Co.  
[12] 5 The Hulk

- 5:00  
[12] 3 Sesame St.  
[12] 4 Tom & Jerry  
[12] 5 Scooby Doo  
[12] 6 Capt. America  
[12] 7 Pinwheel  
[12] 8 PTL Network

- 5:30  
[12] 2 Hilary House of  
[12] 3 Dr. Franghtenstein  
[12] 4 Alex & Andy  
[12] 5 Abbott & Costello  
[12] 6 Popeye  
[12] 7 Daffy Duck

- 6:00  
[12] 2 Vistour  
[12] 3 Wdy Woodpecker  
[12] 4 Batman

- 6:30  
[12] 9 Drak Pack  
[12] 10 PTL Network  
[12] 11 Sports

- 7:00  
[12] 2 Byline  
[12] 3 Bugs Bunny  
[12] 4 ABC Special  
[12] 5 Saturday Movie

- 7:30  
[12] 5 Stunts  
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# Sports

## Lions travel to gain 20th

Missouri Southern's basketball Lions posted their 20th win Tuesday night with a 79-58 decision over Evangel College in Springfield. Coach Chuck Williams' squad ended District 16 action with a 7-6 mark.

Senior Guard Randy Goughnour scored 18 first-half points and finished with 21 for his finest performance at Southern. He also dealt out four assists.

Percy Brown, 6-4 junior forward, added 17 points to the winning cause. Jerry Wilson and freshman Carl Tyler each counted 10. Tyler started at guard in place of Kenn Stoeher, sidelined with a jammed thumb.

**SOUTHERN QUICKLY** took control, moving to a 15-2 advantage. The Crusaders fought back and trailed only 28-19 at halftime. The Lions outscored Evangel 21-8 during the first six minutes after intermission to put the game out of reach.

Washburn University handed the Lions their first Central States Intercollegiate Conference loss Saturday night in a 58-56 shocker at Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium.

Rodney Trunnel, the Ichabods' 8-6 senior center, canned the winning basket on a 10-foot jumper at the buzzer. He was named CSIC Player of the Week for his efforts.

**AFTER TRUNNEL** had pulled Washburn even at 56-all with 35 seconds remaining, the Lions called a timeout to discuss strategy. Southern then worked the ball around until Brown missed a baseline jumper with two seconds left. Mike Dennis rebounded for Washburn and called a timeout as the gun sounded. After some confusion, the officials ordered two seconds put back on the clock.

The Ichabods' Randy Dawson heaved a long baseball-type pass over the head of 6-8 Paul Merrifield. Trunnel leaped high and fired in a jumper before a stunned Southern crowd.

"It was a perfectly executed pass," said Williams. "We weren't in a position to knock the ball away. Washburn could probably run that play another 100 times and it wouldn't work."

**CONTINUED WILLIAMS.** "We had it set up for us to win the game. During our timeout we anticipated their going into a zone—which they did. Our players were in their best areas for shots. We moved the ball around, then got it to Wilson. He had an opening, but passed to Brown who was moving in for the rebound. I didn't question the two seconds put back on the clock."

Washburn took an early 8-2 lead in the contest. The Ichabods were up 20-19 when Coach Bob Chipman was whistled for a technical foul. Stoeher converted both free throws, then passed inside to Ricky Caver. Caver's bucket put the Lions ahead 23-20 with 7:51 left in the half. Washburn rallied to take a one-point edge into the locker room at intermission, 28-27.

Southern trailed 42-41 with 11:35 left when the Ichabods' Tom Trigg was called for a technical. That ignited a seven-point outburst by the Lions, giving them a 48-42 margin with 8:24 remaining. Washburn then closed the deficit to two points three times before Trunnel tied it at 56-all.

"**WE PLAYED WELL** in spurts," said Williams. "The guys played extremely hard, but the fine edge wasn't there. Our passing, reactions and crispness were off just a little. Washburn was riding high because of their 20-point win over Pittsburg the night before."

Stoeher and Trunnel tied for scoring honors with 16 points apiece. Caver mashed 12 points in a relief role and Brown counted 10. Chris Urban and Kyle Unruh added 10 points each for Washburn, now 17-5 overall and 7-4 in the league.

Southern—now 11-1 in the CSIC—could have clinched at least a tie for the conference championship with a victory. The title will be decided out West this weekend when Southern battles Kearney State (19-5 and 9-2) Friday and Fort Hays (26-2 and 9-2) Saturday. The Lions can possibly gain first place by defeating only one of the two, since Kearney State and Fort Hays square off in Hays next Tuesday.

**EMPORIA STATE FELL** to the Lions 71-60 Friday night in another conference encounter. The defeat dropped the Hornets' overall mark to 11-16 and their CSIC record to 3-7.

The Lions started out slowly and managed a 31-31 deadlock at halftime. After intermission, Southern scored nine unanswered points during a span of two minutes to open a 42-33 bulge. Their pressure defense forced several Emporia turnovers, including two steals by Stoeher. The Hornets never recovered, but did pull within three points on three different occasions.

Continued on page 12



# MSSC loves roast beef at Arby's

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a roast beef sandwich, Arby's will treat you to  
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**BSC Rotunda**

**Feb. 19**

**7:00 p.m.**





Pat McKay (right and below), Linda Castillion (below, right, and center right), Pam Brisby (right), and Lisa Mitchell (far right) demonstrate their aggressive rebounding and defense that brought an end to a five game slump.



## The ladies play like lions and capture two victories at home

By James Stark

The Missouri Southern Lady Lions ended a five-game losing streak last weekend by shutting down CSIC-leading Emporia State 68-67 and crushing Washburn University 71-54. The two victories bring the Lions to a 4-8 record in conference play and 10-17 overall.

Friday's game against Emporia marked the return of last year's Lady Lion standout Cheri Kuklentz. She is currently a graduate assistant coach for the Lady Hornets.

"It was good to see Cheri again," said Coach G.I. Willoughby. "We had a long, interesting conversation. It's really good to see our majors [from Southern] move on the road to bigger and better things."

**SOUTHERN PLAYED** the Lady Hornets tight but found themselves playing catch-up ball after intermission. At 9:23 left in the second half the Lions trailed 53-45. Willoughby then changed strategy and went to a zone press defense. Two Emporia turnovers resulted in buckets for the Lions because of this move.

Two charities by Lisa Mitchell and another by Patti Killian closed the deficit to five points. Once again Willoughby made a switch in defense, going to the full court press with three minutes to go and the scoreboard reading 65-60 in favor of Emporia.

The Lions then collected three straight fielders to climb to a one point leading edge 66-65 with only 1:24 remaining. Emporia regained the lead as Lori Hill's 12 foot jumper fell through for two points. With the game at almost a balance, Emporia's Sandy Schrant was fouled and sent to the line with :20 seconds left in the game. Willoughby quickly called a time out giving the 6-8 Schrant a little more time to think about the shot.

**AS THE SHOT MISSED** Southern's 6-2 center from Battleground, Wa., Pam Brisby stepped in and hauled down the rebound. The Lions moved down court and a driving layup by 6-2 junior guard Brenda Pitts missed the mark. Once again Brisby collected the rebound and put the ball back up for the deciding basket.

"It's a great victory for us," said Willoughby. "We were really struggling and needed the win. I am extremely proud of the players, extremely proud."

Both teams had three players breaking into double figures. Southern's scoring honors went to Brisby with 25, Killian with 17, and Pat McKay meshing 10 points. Emporia's high scorers were Schrant (18), Becker (14), and Hill (10).

**BEFORE THE GAME** Saturday against Washburn University, Coach Willoughby presented the seniors with a small token of her appreciation. McKay, a 6-2 center from Knoxville, Ia., Killian, a 5-8 forward from Joplin, and Mary Carter, a 6-3 guard from Carthage, were each presented a rose and a card.

"We were in complete control of the Washburn game from the first second," said Willoughby. "It really felt good."

Brisby's 8-point burst in the first 3:34 of play led the Lions to a 10-2 lead. Washburn rallied back and closed the deficit to four points 14-10 with 12:44 left on the clock in the first half. Once again the Lions surged ahead outscoring the Lady Blues 11-4 to claim a 25-14 advantage with 5:20 left.

**BRISBY HAD** 17 of her 25 total points in the first half to lead the Lions to a 35-20 cushion at the half. With Pitts bombing from longrange, the Lady Lions opened a wide gap of 52-26 with 4:50 gone in the second stanza.

Continued on page 12







## Little, yes!

But her height equals shooting percentage

By James Stark

Brenda Pitts is proof of the old cliché that dynamite comes in small packages. The five-foot-two-inch junior guard on the Lady Lions basketball team is the second leading scorer with 307 points and an average of 11.4 per game. She also tops the CSIC in assists with 107.

Pitts attended Southwest of Washburn High School near her home town of Seligman where she averaged 17 points a game her senior year. While at Southwest, Pitts collected such honors as All-State (3 years), All-District (3 years), and All-Conference (3 years). She also received a letter of recognition from the All-American team.

Coming to Southern on Coach G.I. Willoughby's request, Pitts had an exciting freshman year. She meshed 87-180 shots from the field for 37 percent, 16-30 free-throws for 53 percent and pulled down 88 rebounds for an average of 2.4 per game.

"I WAS ATTRACTED to Brenda," said Willoughby, "because she is a scrappy ball player with a bubbly personality. She is very alive, and I like that in a player."

During her sophomore year Pitts sank 52-128 shots from the field for 41 percent, 47 percent from the line, and finished the season with a total of 112 points and 4.7 average per game.

There were two reasons my coming to Southern, and I'm a little embarrassed to say academics was not one of them," said Pitts. "I came here to play basketball. Also, I was impressed by Coach Willoughby's excitement and enthusiasm. The scholastic phases are becoming a little more important to me, but basketball and sports are still my first love."

PITTS DEVELOPED her interest in basketball at an early age and attended every game she possibly could. Though she is only five-foot-two-inches, she had no trouble getting a start in basketball.

"I think it is more of a challenge for me to play the game because of my height," said Pitts. "I think that I must have some talent. I still have to work harder than others because most of my opponents are taller than me and don't pay much attention to me. This gives me the incentive to play much harder to show them what I can do."

Already this year Pitts has scored 45 more points than her freshman and sophomore year totals combined.

"I'VE BEEN WITH Brenda for three years now," said Willoughby. "I have watched her mature from her days as a freshman to now. At 5-2 she has to be tough and play harder than most. This makes Brenda the tough individual that she is. I've really enjoyed coaching Brenda these three years because she is easy to work with and listens to what needs to be done and does it. She always gives 110 percent."

Pitts feels no pressure from her teammates, which include a former teammate

from Southwest of Washburn, Lisa Mitchell.

"There is pressure, but not by the other players on the team," said Pitts. "I put pressure on myself. I feel that every phase of the game is important and if I don't carry out my part I've let the team down."

THE LADY LION'S record currently stands at 4-8 in conference play and 10-17 overall. In 1978-Pitts' freshman season—the Lions were 21-11 overall and took second place in CSIC play. In '79, they tied for third place in league action and finished 15-16 on the season.

"I really don't know why we are doing so poorly this season," said Pitts. "There is good team effort and a lot of talent. Maybe God is trying to tell us something."

Majoring in physical education at Southern, Pitts would like to go into coaching after graduation. She also has plans to own and operate a sporting goods store.



## Sandrin, Wuch discuss POC

The five-step Peer Observation Cycle (POC) that was developed in order to supervise interns at Harvard University is being demonstrated by Dr. James Sandrin, professor of education, and Ed Wuch, assistant professor of education, as a means of faculty evaluation.

The POC was developed in the late 1950's by Morris Cogan, Robert Goldhammer, and Robert Anderson as an evaluation of fifth year interns at Harvard. Interest in the POC was started with Goldhammer's book in 1969 and Cogan's book in 1972 both entitled *Clinical Supervision*.

The process involves an instructor that is to be evaluated and a group of observers that he has chosen. The process is then broken into five steps.

1. Pre-observation conference—This step gives the person to be observed the opportunity to make a "contract" with his observers. Objectives of the lesson, activities to be observed, time and length of observation, and if the observers should talk to the students are established during this conference.

2. Observation—During the observation, notes are taken in areas that were decided on in the first step.

3. ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY—This step is performed only by the observers. They reconstruct the details of the lesson and should refrain from making any value statements on the

lesson during the first ten minutes of the analysis step.

Positive aspects of the lesson in terms of behavior are discussed. Alternatives and suggestions to help the teacher are agreed upon. Finally a plan of strategy is developed to present feedback to the teacher.

4. Post-observation conference—The strategy is carried out to provide the instructor with constructive feedback.

5. CRITIQUE—During this process the person that was observed should decide how to implement suggestions and follow up actions. The observers decide if the teacher was a success, if the strategy was a success, and determine if there is need for follow-up action.

"This program gives the faculty members the opportunity to work together constructively in improving their skills," said Wuch. "Besides the benefits of improving instruction it also creates more communication between faculty."

Currently the POC is in use in over 2,000 public schools in the United States. Two institutions of higher education that employ the POC are Texas Tech University and Westfield State College in Massachusetts.

"Robert Anderson, the Dean of Education at Texas Tech, uses this evaluation for promotions. Any faculty member seeking a promotion must have three POC's in a year," said Sandrin.

BUT PEOPLE are still hesitant when they hear about the device all their first encounter, explained Wuch.

"One of the problems is that some administrators are not comfortable with the evaluation because it does not give them a raw score to compare instructors by. Our main purpose with the seminars and a video tape example of the process is to orientate and educate people about the POC," said Wuch.

This has also been the case on the Missouri Southern campus.

"About a year ago we made a presentation to the faculty development office and received little response. The only department besides the education department that has used the system was Dr. [J. Larry] Martin's math department," said Sandrin.

DR. MARTIN, head of the math department, said that the POC was one of five plans that were presented to the faculty development committee last year by his department.

"We were in search of funding for a couple of the evaluation processes we wanted to try but we really did not use the POC much," said Martin.

But Sandrin and Wuch are very hopeful about the future of the POC. They are willing to demonstrate the system to anyone interested. They may be contacted at 624-8100 ext. 318.

## Word processor class set

A course in basic concepts of word processing will be offered by the Division of Continuing Education beginning March 11.

The 8-week course is designed to provide information necessary to discuss, evaluate and implement a word processing system. Major topics to be covered are: Word Processing—What and Why; Document Origination, Production, Reproduction, and Distribution; Word Processing Systems and Procedures; and Word Processing, Vocational Oppor-

tunities.

Cost for the non-credit course is \$30 which includes a \$5 material fee. The class will meet from 7 to 8:30 p.m. Wednesdays in Matthews Hall, room 324. First meeting is March 11.

Art Morton will be the instructor.

Due to a need to prepare student material packets, all students are requested to pre-enroll by March 4. The class is limited to 25 students. To pre-enroll, contact the office of Continuing Education at the college.

## Men's basketball from page 9

"Again we played well in spurts," said Williams. "Our second half performance was much better. Whenever we play Emporia, it's never easy. This game was no exception. Their coach told me that this was one of their better games this season."

BROWN FINISHED with 21 points to lead all scorers. He had 17 points after intermission and pulled down six rebounds for the game. Wilson scored 13 points and snared nine caroms. Goughnour and Stoehner both had 10 points. Joe Warren's 16 tallies topped Emporia.

Last Wednesday the Lions crushed the University of Missouri—Kansas City 79-57 in a district contest. The game was televised by KTVJ.

Wilson had probably his best game in a Southern uniform. The 6-5 senior center collected 20 points and 12 rebounds to lead his club in both categories. Brown and Stoehner added 13 and 10 points respectively. Scoring honors went to UMKC's Cordell Wiseman with 21 points.

## Women's basketball from page 10

The instigation of the full court press by Washburn started a really that pulled the Blues within 16 points which was their closest challenge to the lead.

Reserves took over the last four minutes of play for the Lions and outscored their opponent 10-3.

"I was happy that everyone got to play," said Willoughby. "The team knew they had to hang in there and victory would come. We got a little shaky in the second half but what can I say. The players were relaxed and played excellent

ball. That's the way to win ball games."

SCORING HONORS for Southern went to Brisby with 25 points, Pitts with 19, and McKay with 12.

The Lions are on the road this weekend to round out their season, tackling Kearney State on Friday and meeting Fort Hays on Saturday.

"One last comment from me," said Willoughby. "It sure makes Monday morning brighter to have two victories under your belt."

## Sororities offer more than just parties

By Cheryl Thomas

When most persons think of a sorority they think of a group of people with nothing to do but party. But that isn't true says Lisa Wright, a representative of the national organization Panhellenic. She says that sororities look more on the academic side in their groups.

On Missouri Southern's campus there are two national sororities, Zeta Tau Alpha and Delta Gamma, and one local

sorority, Lambda Beta Phi.

In both national and local groups each person must have a 2.00 grade point average to be initiated and to be an active member. Each member also must put in certain hours each week at the library according to their GPA. They have a "buddy" system to help each other study and also keep old tests on files to help the girls study.

The national and local sororities contribute time and money to the retarded and handicapped. All three are now in the

process of helping in the Muscular Dystrophy Dance-a-Thon on campus.

One of the main activities that the three groups get involved in is Greek Week. During this week each sorority gets acquainted with each other. They have softball games, dinners, go canoeing, and play Greek games like empty-keg tossing, tug-of-war, and there is a softball game between Kappa Alpha and Sigma Nu, a kite flying contest, and an egg tossing contest. This is considered one of the best weeks of sorority life.

## College to host high school counselors Feb. 24

Missouri Southern will host the 11th annual "Counselors' Day" on Tuesday, Feb. 24.

High school counselors from the four-state area have been invited to visit campus at 9:30 a.m. and attend a program to

update their knowledge of the courses and curriculum development in the School of Education and Psychology.

The afternoon program at 1 will cover current policies for admission, a financial aid presentation, newly developed career

courses and programs for the non-traditional student. There also will be a tour of the new Norval Matthews Hall, the residence halls, and other campus areas as requested by the counselors.





## Lisa

### A married rebounder

**A**s she snatches another rebound for the Lady Lions, the gold band on her finger reveals there is more to 5'9" forward Lisa Mitchell than just books and basketball. Even though a losing record shadows the Crowder transfer's first season, she manages to handle homework, road trips and a marriage with success.

"For her size, Lisa does real well in rebounding," says Coach G.I. Willoughby. "She is a smart player with the ability to read where the ball will fall, allowing herself to position and block out effectively."

Currently averaging 8.9 rebounds a game, she is second to Pam Brisby with 9.1. As a frequent starter for the team, she contributes an average of 10 points every game.

ORIGINALLY FROM Seligman, Mo., Lisa is a product of Southwest Washburn High School, along with teammate Brenda Pitts. "It helped a lot knowing Brenda and some of the other players in deciding on Southern," Lisa said. Coach Willoughby was no stranger either, since she had coached Lisa in the first Joplin Globe High School All-Star game in 1978.

"At that time I'd already recruited Brenda and was in the process of talking with Lisa; however, she had already signed with Crowder," revealed Coach Willoughby. Attending junior college, Lisa saw much action under Coach Bud Powell. The team travelled to nationals both years, winning ninth. Lisa credits their achievements to extensive conditioning and defensive training.

Although she expresses a desire to work in the field of physical therapy, biology is currently her major. Husband Charlie Mitchell is also a student at Southern, majoring in business.

"He helps me by being honest and telling me what I need to improve on," Lisa says. "Plus, knowing he is in the stands supporting me all the way is the best motivation anyone could ask for."

THE COUPLE attended high school together and were married the summer previous to their enrollment at Southern. Although Lisa finds it impossible to work during the season, she plans to get a job after Feb. 21, the

last official game. The hardest adjustment she had to make since they were married is minor compared to the extra responsibilities expected.

"Cooking is definitely the biggest change," she says; "it takes too much time! But he had to adjust to cleaning the apartment when I'm on the road, so I guess it all works out all right."

This year there are two men on the basketball team that juggle a marriage as well as student life; however, Lisa is the only female athlete who is married. Coach Willoughby feels there are no conflicts with Lisa's game and her marriage.

"I don't know if marriage is a help or hindrance," Willoughby stated. "Nancy Robertson who graduated last year from the Lady Lion squad was the first time I'd ever coached someone who was married. All I can say is that I have a lot of admiration for those ladies who can handle both."

According to Willoughby, "[Lisa's] biggest contribution to the team is a the smile and attitude that she displays at games as well as practices."

With a seasonal record of 8-17 and a CSIC standing 3-3, there is little hope of finishing with a winning season. The team has been extremely unsettled this year despite the talent of the experienced ball club. Lisa will be one of four seniors to return next year, but with the loss of three leading seniors this season, the team has failed to reach the potential expected in November.

"EVERYONE is at a point now where they are beginning to get depressed, but we still keep trying to make it work," says Lisa. "It just seems like any five members of the team could get us going, but once it starts to flow during a game, coach shuffles so many people in and out, we lose our momentum."

Lisa participated in volleyball as well as track while attending Southwest, but feels that one varsity sport on the college level is enough for her.

While attending Crowder, Lisa compiled a high enough grade point average to qualify for a Regents' scholarship here. Classes are a little more difficult for her here, but they are keeping her interested.

By Kellee Dennis

## Recruiting of genders differs

By Chad Stebbins

Recruiting practices differ greatly between men's and women's athletics at Missouri Southern—and at all colleges.

The major differences are the amount of money spent and the methods used by coaches in recruiting. Men are able to take many more steps in landing a prized athlete than women can.

"When we watch an athlete," said Women's Athletic Director Sallie Beard, "we are strictly limited to assessing her talent. We can introduce ourselves, but can't buy her a meal or even a Coke. If we are impressed with the athlete, we invite her to our campus. Here we can buy her a meal and give her lodging for one night."

Women aren't allowed to visit at the athlete's home or take her and her parents out to dinner. Men can do this. "The AIAW (Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women) doesn't want us to bother an athlete before or after a game," said basketball coach G.I. Willoughby. "We would usually call her in the morning or write her a letter expressing our interest."

Said Beard, "Cost also differs greatly between men's and women's athletics. We can't wine and dine the athletes like the men do. Women also want to avoid the expensive practice of taking many long scouting trips. Instead, we spend our money providing our players with good meals, traveling conditions and publicity."

SOUTHERN'S PRIMARY objective is to encourage the athlete to visit the campus. The coaches talk to her, explaining their program and coaching philosophy. The athlete also gets some idea of college life.

Said Willoughby, "The athlete and her parents should definitely visit our school. They need to see the college environment, buildings, and people. Usually a favorable impression will result. Everyone here is friendly and caring, especially the instructors."

Many schools are now choosing to follow the NCAA guidelines for recruiting. The NCAA rules closely resemble what the men are now permitted to do.

"UNTIL THIS YEAR, the AIAW was the sole governing body for women's athletics," said Beard. "But now the an-

tire picture is changing. The AIAW will be severely tested. It might be on its way out. Those schools will have a recruiting advantage that follow NCAA guidelines."

The Lady Lions look for many things in a potential player. "We first check out her athletic skills," said Beard. "Then we see if she is college material academically. If an athlete has to struggle in her classes, it's going to be hard for the coaches to work with her."

Added Willoughby, "I look to see if she has an enthusiastic nature about herself, life, and the sport. I can tell this by talking to her. She must believe in herself. Enthusiasm will help the athlete to be successful. I also look at her physical traits and her desire to be a winner."

SOMETIMES the coaches schedule auditions for high school players. These are usually held in March. Letters of intent can be signed by the athlete on the first Monday in March throughout the summer.

"During the auditions we make an assessment of their skills," said Willoughby, "to see if they are deserving of a scholarship. Sometimes they play three-on-three against my current players. I might even ask the athlete's coach to send me a video tape of a game."

Larger colleges and universities almost always have the edge when it comes to recruiting against the Lady Lions. "It's very hard for us to compete with those schools," said Beard, "because of the prestige factor playing there would bring. To an athlete who is in doubt, however, we emphasize the small college atmosphere and the personal attention she would receive. An athlete can also be multi-sport participant at Southern. Most major schools let you play just one sport."

SOUTHERN CAN OFFER scholarships in all five of the women's sports. In basketball and volleyball they are allowed by the AIAW to give 12 scholarships. But a tighter budget forces the Lady Lions to offer only six full rides in both sports. In track they are permitted 20 but can give only four. Southern is allowed eight in tennis, yet gives one. There are six full rides allotted to Willoughby's softball team.

Two athletes split a full ride. Women are given financial aid in only one sport.

They participate in others, though. All but one or two of the basketball Lions receive some type of aid.

"Our basketball budget is \$10,000 a year for everything," said Willoughby. "This includes meals, lodging, shoes, bus trips, and referees. The men spend a lot more money than we do."

ONE AREA of major concern for the women's athletic program at Southern is the lack of an assistant coach in volleyball and basketball. "We have asked for an assistant in those sports for the last four years," said Beard. "If we don't get one, we'll lose the coaches we have now. Both volleyball and basketball desperately need an assistant coach. We aren't staffed or paid equally with the men."

Wayne State and Southern are the only members of the Central States Intercollegiate Conference without assistant basketball coaches. One other school doesn't have a volleyball assistant either.

"I'm the only person in the conference coaching two sports without an assistant," said Willoughby. "I can't continue to coach both basketball and softball without assistants. I can't keep burning the candle at both ends. It's too much to expect from any one human being."

SAID BEARD, "Recruiting is the backbone of a successful program. We are not able to do as much as we could do, primarily in volleyball and basketball. We use local talent whenever it is available, but you still have to go out and find half your team. We are hurting because our coaches don't have the time to recruit."

Southern does have student help in both basketball and softball. Lisa Gardner, a former Lion standout, assists with basketball. She will graduate in May. Suzy Scheef coaches the softball squad in Willoughby's absence. She is currently working on her master's degree.

"Neither is getting paid one dime," said Willoughby. "The college doesn't recognize them as official assistants. Lisa and Suzy do it as a help or aid to me and for coaching experience."

Continued Willoughby, "Beard has been very helpful. Things move pretty slow here. It looks pretty bleak, though, unless they hire an additional staff member. But women's athletics is relatively new. Eventually we'll be equal. Just give us another 50 years."

## Hitting will suffer due to graduation, says Turner

By Chad Stebbins

Coach Warren Turner's baseball Lions open their 1981 campaign Tuesday with a doubleheader against the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville.

"They're going to be tough," said Turner. "Arkansas is one of the top teams in the nation. They made it to the Midwest Regional last year. We dropped our first two games to Arkansas in 1980, 14-0 and 7-0."

SOUTHERN WILL be trying to improve an last season's 30-30 mark. The Lions took second place in both District 15 and the Central States Intercollegiate Conference.

"If we can finish anywhere from 6-10 games above .500," said Turner, "we'll have had a successful year. I have scheduled several major colleges for us to play, so it will be hard to do that."

Besides Arkansas, the Lions will face such schools as Oklahoma City University, South Dakota University, University of Illinois, Oklahoma State University, Southwest Missouri State, Tulsa University, and Oral Roberts.

"WE SCHEDULE those schools for many reasons," said Turner. "It's prestigious to the college, is good for fan support, and is a real challenge to us every time we take the field. We also use those games to help our recruiting. Most of our players want to play pro ball, and they have the opportunity to be seen by scouts when we play a major college."

Southern must replace four of its top five hitters from 1980. NAIA All-American shortstop Rich Weisensee led the club with a .444 batting average. Bob Breig, Joe Biding and Dennis Riffer all hit above the .300 mark. The four also combined for 14 home runs and 154 RBIs.

"Our hitting will be questionable," said Turner. "We'll be a better defensive team, though. We've had some good fall and winter workouts."

THE LIONS WILL RELY on 11



returnees, 12 junior college transfers and several freshmen to bolster this year's squad. Senior firstbaseman Dave Scott (.340 in 1980), sophomore catcher Bubba Carlton (.296), and sophomore centerfielder Ken Sherrell (.290) are expected to be in the starting lineup against Arkansas. Outfielder Cordell Queathem and catcher-designated hitter Dave Mascher will challenge for starting berths.

Said Turner, "We brought in an outstanding transfer, Randy Braun. His play in the outfield will be a key to our success. Another transfer, Kenny Henderson, could start at third base. He has been battling Frank Hobbs—a freshman All-Stater from Tulsa—for the position. Wayne Wilmes and Mike Merrifield have been playing well at second base and shortstop."

Pitching could be one of the Lions' bright spots in 1981. Senior righthander Terry Swartz (7-1, 2.76 ERA) heads the staff. Seniors John Peterson, Tim Bay and Randy Meyer could be used in the starting rotation with Swartz. Sophomores Eddie Kuncie and Pat Dugan combined for a 4-1 mark last year.

"OUR PITCHING STAFF will have some depth," said Turner. "Freshman Randy Allen was 12-0 last summer in American Legion ball. Another freshman, Dan McCourt, could also play a big role. We'll need strong performances from Swartz, Bay and Peterson to have a good year."

Turner, who enters his fifth season at Southern, has a 99-99 overall record. He led the Lions to a second-place finish in the 1978 NAIA World Series. Randy Sparks, a former minor league pitcher in the Kansas City Royals organization, will assist Turner this season.

Southern's first home outing will be on Sunday, March 8 against South Dakota University at Joe Becker Stadium. The Lions will host the University of Illinois March 22, Creighton, Arkansas State and College of Saint Francis will join Southern in the Ferrell Anderson Tournament here March 27-28.



# Senate taking action to change date of break

Missouri Southern students observed President's Day on Monday while attending classes because of a change in this year's college calendar.

Holidays in each state differ according to legislation and executive proclamation. In Missouri the third Monday of February is observed by the state as a holiday, celebrating both Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays.

According to Dr. Paul R. Shipman, vice president for business affairs, the State Coordinating Board for Higher Education sets requirements for school attendance and holidays through the state system of colleges and universities.

DR. FLOYD BELK, vice president for academic affairs, says this requirement means that "Missouri Southern and all colleges in Missouri are required to have 75 days of teaching, plus an enrollment period, plus an examination period."

An administrative committee on campus used the state attendance requirements and the list of state holidays to determine the school calendar for each year.

The committee consists of the president, the vice president for academic affairs, and the administrative council which includes deans and department heads.

Calendars are usually determined during November of the preceding year and are tested for teacher and student opinion through the deans and department heads who can show the proposed calendar to anyone for comment.

IN ORDER TO allow longer vacations during Thanksgiving and Christmas, some days are observed by the college on different dates than the official state holidays.

"In developing a calendar last year,"

said Belk, "it was deemed appropriate from the president that a number of holidays be grouped together between Christmas and New Year's. Thus, all non-certified employees, that is, security, custodians, and administration, took some days off then."

This provided an 11-day holiday at Christmas and a work day on President's Day last Monday. For example, Election Day (Nov. 4) was "observed" on the college calendar on Dec. 26. Veterans' Day (Nov. 11) was "observed" on Dec. 29. Lincoln's Birthday (Feb. 12) was given off on Dec. 30. Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22) was given on Dec. 31. Truman's Birthday (May 8) was "observed" Jan. 2.

STUDENTS USUALLY have a Christmas break during that time, but the required number of school days influences how many holidays are observed relative to the dismissal date of a semester.

Belk said, "As far as students are concerned, a holiday such as Washington's Birthday means we have to make it up at the end of the semester."

Like Missouri Southern, Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield has a set number of days it must have classes; however, no classes were held there Monday.

SMS's CALENDAR committee consists of deans, four students, four faculty representatives, and two ex-officio members. Several of their decisions differ from Missouri Southern's calendar.

Good Friday there is called "Spring Holiday" and is given off but not as a religious observance. Good Friday is not observed as a holiday at Southern, to enforce separation of church and state.

Spring Break at SMS is usually placed halfway through the semester, tending to be earlier than Southern's. Spring Break

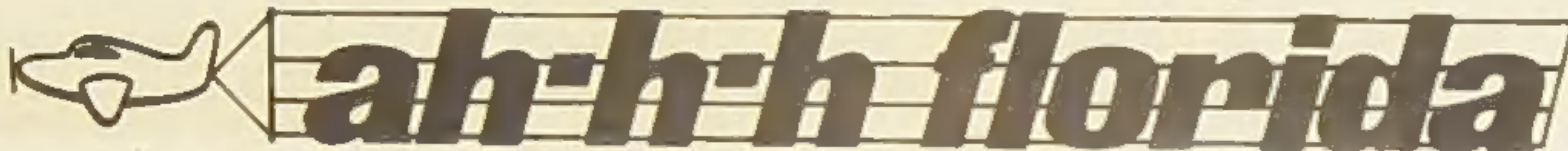
at Southern has always corresponded with that of area public schools so that sisters and brothers can vacation at the same time.

HOWEVER, a proposal is again before the Faculty Senate to move the break earlier in March. That decision will be made at the March 2 meeting of the Senate. Any change, however, would not be for this year.

The more days off the calendar provides, the later into the summer the summer session must last.

"If we take off all the various holidays, we would run well into the summer for our regular term," said Shipman.

## No Matter When Spring Break Comes



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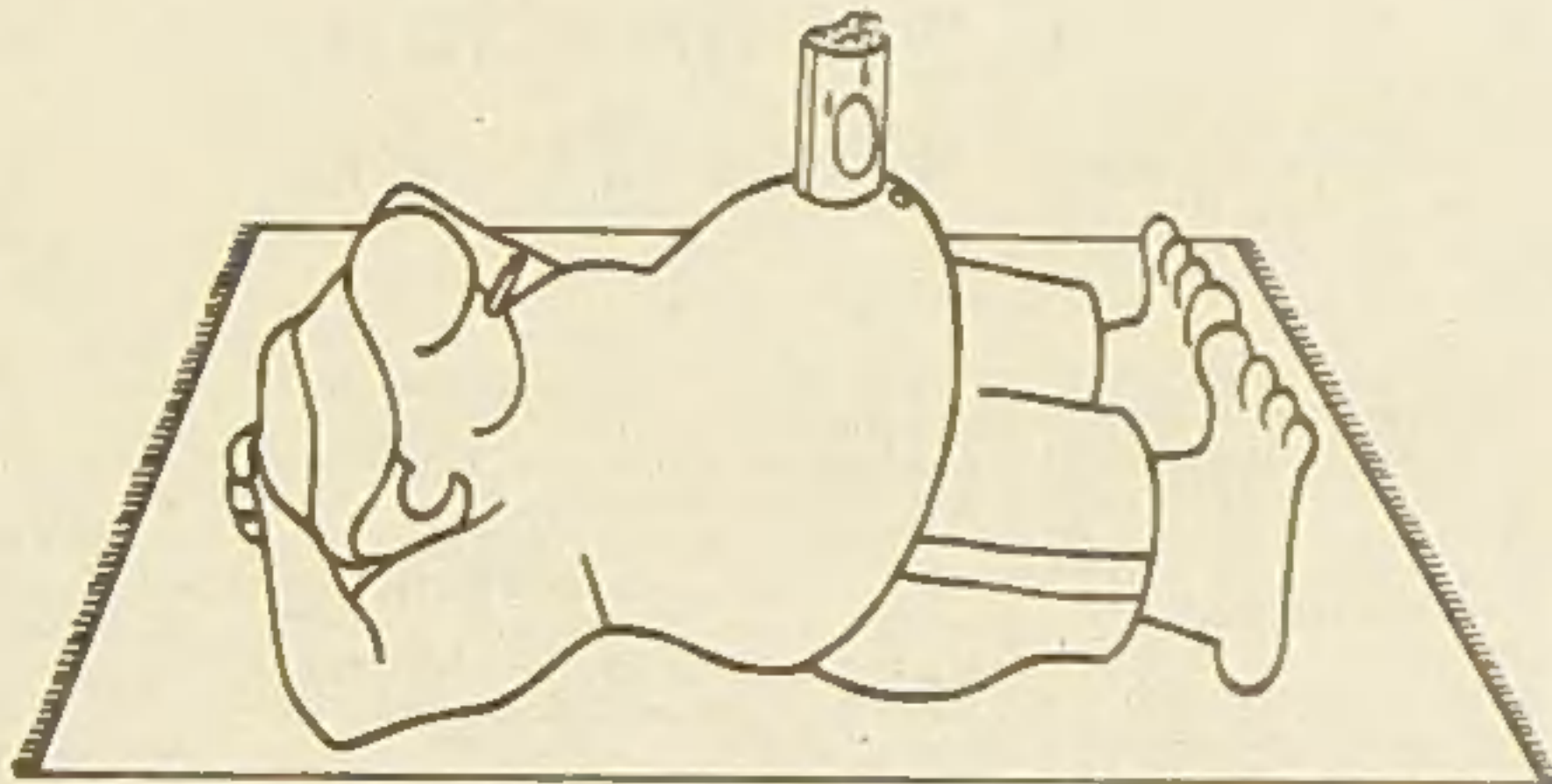
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